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CHAPTER XVII.—Continued.

Brief, however, were the moments of their greeting.

Scarcely had their recognized one another than the clouds above them parted to show the figures of a half dozen men clambering over the side of the Kincaid to the steamer's deck.

Foremost among them was the Russian. As the brilliant rays of the equatorial moon lighted the deck and he realized that the man before him was not Greystoke, he screamed hysterical commands to his followers to fire on the two.

Tarzan pushed Jane behind the cabin door which they had been standing, and with a quick bound started for Rokoff. The man behind the Russian, at least two of them, raised their rifles and fired at the charging ape-man; but behind them were otherwise engaged—for up the monkey-ladder in the rear was thronging a hideous horde.

First came five snarling apes, huge, fierce beasts, with bared fangs and glaring eyes, and after them a giant black warrior, his long spear gleaming in the moonlight.

Rokoff himself again scrambled another step, and of all the horrid horde it was this they most feared—Sheeta, the panther, with gleaming jaws agape and fiery eyes blazing at them in the very madness of his hate and of his blood-lust.

The shots that had been fired at Tarzan had missed him, and he would have leaped upon Rokoff in another instant had not the great coward dodged backward between his two henchmen, and, turning in hysterical terror, bolted toward the forecastle.

For the moment Tarzan's attention was distracted by the two men before him, so that he could not at the time see the Russian. About him the apes and Mugambi were battling with the balance of the Russian's party.

Beneath the terrible ferocity of the attack the men were soon scampering in all directions—those who still lived to scamper, for the great fangs of the apes of Akut and the tearing talons of Sheeta already had found more than a single victim.

Rokoff, however, escaped and disappeared into the forecastle, where they proceeded to barricade themselves against further assault. Here they found Rokoff, and enraged at his desertion of them in their moment of peril, no less than at the uniformly brutal treatment it had been his wont to accord them, they gloated upon the opportunity now offered them to revenge themselves in part upon their hated employer.

Despite his prayers and groveling they, therefore, they hurled him bodily upon the deck, delivering him to the mercy of the fearful things from which they had themselves just escaped.

Tarzan saw the man emerge from the forecastle, but another saw him even sooner.

It was Sheeta, and with grinning jaws the mighty beast slunk silently toward the terror-stricken man.

When Rokoff saw what it was that stalked him his shrieks for help filled the air, as with trembling knees he stood, as one paralyzed, before the hideous death that was creeping upon him.

Tarzan took a step toward the Russian, his brain burning with a raging lust of vengeance. At last he had the murderer of his son at his mercy. His was the right to avenge.

Since Jane had stayed his hand that he might be sought to take the law into his own power and mete to Rokoff the death that he had so long merited; but this time none should stay him.

His fingers clenched and unclenched automatically as he approached the shrinking Russ, beastlike and ominous in his stalk of prey.

Presently he saw that Sheeta was about to forestall him, robbing him of the fruits of his great hate.

He called sharply to the panther, and at the words, as if they had broken a hideous spell that had held the Russian, he galvanized him into sudden action. With a scream he turned and fled toward the bridge.

After him pounced Sheeta the panther, unmindful of his masters warning voice.

Tarzan was about to leap after the beast when he felt a light touch upon his arm. Turning, he found Jane at his side.

"Do not leave me," she whispered. "I am afraid."

Tarzan glanced behind her.

All about were the hideous apes of Akut. Some, even, were approaching the young woman with bared fangs, and menacing guttural warnings.

The ape-man warned them back. He had not forgotten for the moment that these were but beasts, unable to differentiate his friends and his foes. Their baser natures were roused by their recent battle with the sailors, and now fresh blood outside of the pack was meat for them.

Tarzan turned again toward the Russian, chagrined that he should have to forego the pleasure of personal revenge unless the man should escape Sheeta.

But as he looked he saw that there could be no hope of that. The fellow had retreated to the end of the bridge, where he now stood trembling and wide-eyed, facing the beast that moved slowly toward him.

The panther crawled with belly to the planking, uttering uncanny mouthings. Rokoff stood as though petrified, his eyes protruding from their sockets, his mouth agape and the cold sweat of terror clammy upon his brow.

Below him, upon the deck, he had seen the great anthropoids, and so had dared to seek escape in that direction. In fact, even now one of the apes was leaping to seize the bridge-rail and draw himself up to the Russian's side.

Before him was the panther.

Rokoff could not move. His knees trembled. His voice broke in articulate shrieks. With a last piercing wail he sank to his knees—and then Sheeta sprang.

Full upon the man's breast the great body hurtled, tumbling the Russian to his back.

As the great fangs tore at the throat and chest, Jane Clayton turned away in horror; but no so Tarzan of the Apes. A cold smile of satisfaction touched his lips. The scar upon his forehead that had burned scarlet faded to the normal hue of his tanned skin and disappeared.

Rokoff fought furiously but futilely against the growling, rending fate that had overtaken him. For all his countless crimes he was punished in the brief moment of the hideous death that claimed him at the last.

After his struggles ceased Tarzan approached, at Jane's suggestion, to wrest the body from the panther and give what remained of it decent human burial; but the great cat rose snarling above its kill, threatening even the master it loved in its savage way, so that, rather than kill his friend of the jungle, Tarzan was forced to relinquish his intentions.

All that night, Sheeta, the panther, crouched upon the grisly thing that had been Nikolas Rokoff. The bridge of the Kincaid was slippery with blood. Beneath the brilliant tropic moon the great beast feasted until, when the sun rose the following morning there remained of Tarzan's great enemy only a dozen gnawed and broken bones.

Of the Russian's party, all were accounted for except Paulvitch. Four were prisoners in the Kincaid's forecastle. The rest were dead.

With these men Tarzan got up steam upon the vessel, and with the knowledge of the mate, who happened to be one of those surviving, he set out in quest of Jungle Island.

Upon the deck of the steamer the pack wandered without let or hindrance. They had soon learned through Tarzan and Mugambi that they must harm no one upon the Kincaid.

Tarzan's joy had been unbounded when he learned through his wife that the little child who had died in the village of M'ganwazam was not their son. Who the baby could have been, or what had become of their own they could not imagine, and, as Rokoff and Paulvitch were gone, there was not way of discovering.

There was, however, a certain sense of relief in the knowledge that they might yet hope. Until positive proof of the baby's death reached them there was always that to buoy them up.

It seemed quite evident that their little Jack had not been brought aboard the Kincaid. Anderssen would have known of it had such been the case, but he had assured Jane time and time again that the little one he had brought to her cabin the night he aided her to escape was the only one that had been aboard the Kincaid since she lay at Dover.

When the ship reached Jungle Island, Tarzan bid farewell to Sheeta and the apes of Akut. Here he set them ashore to pursue the wild and natural life they loved so well; nor did they lose a moment's time in disappearing into the cool depths of their beloved jungle.

That they knew that Tarzan was to leave them may be doubted—except possibly in the case of the more intelligent Akut, who, alone of all the others, remained upon the beach as the small boat drew away toward the steamer, carrying his savage lord and master from him.

And as long as their eyes could span the distance, Jane and Tarzan, standing upon the steamer's bridge, saw the lonely figure of the shaggy anthropoid motionless upon the surf-beaten sands of Jungle Island.

It was three days later that the Kincaid fell in with H. M. sloop-of-war Shorewater, through whose wireless Lord Greystoke soon got in communication with London. Thus he learned that which filled his and his wife's hearts with joy and thanksgiving. Little Jack was safe at Lord Greystoke's town house.

It was not until they reached London that they learned the details of the remarkable chain of circumstances that had preserved the infant unharmed.

It developed that Rokoff, fearing to take the child aboard the Kincaid by day, had hidden it in a low den where nameless infants were harbored, intending to carry it to the steamer after dark.

His confederate and chief lieutenant, Paulvitch, true to the long years of teaching of his wily master, had at last succumbed to the treachery and greed that had always marked his superior, and, lured by the thoughts of the immense ransom that he might win by returning the child unharmed, had divulged the secret of its parent-

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO.

WEEVIL TRAVELS HUNDRED MILES

Breaks All Records in 1915 =Thirty Miles Its Usual Speed.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 8.—Under normal conditions the boll weevil advances into new territory at the rate of about 30 miles each year, but during a period of only two weeks during the present season there was an advance of about 100 miles. This movement carried the insect into Georgia for the first time, and 25 counties in that state became infested. Several counties in Florida have been infested by the same movement. Twenty additional counties in Alabama were also invaded. All of this spread took place between the 15th and 31st of August.

There were several conditions, according to the entomologists of the United States department of agriculture, which contributed to this unusual dispersion. One of them was the drought in Alabama and Mississippi, which caused the plants to cease fruiting and deprived the weevils of the squares upon which they prefer to feed The more important condition, however, was a series of very high winds which began on August 15 and blew continuously for several days toward the northeast. The weevils were thus carried much farther than they would have gone by natural flight or even by aid of ordinary winds.

The department has placed all available forces at work to assist the farmers in the territory that has just become infested. Most of the cotton is now open and this will allow an unusually early picking, so that the fall broods of the weevil can be destroyed by uprooting and burying the plants or burning them where necessary. The department strongly urges the burying of the plants wherever this can be done promptly, as the humus thereby placed in the soil is of very great importance. The state agencies are cooperating with the agents of the department, and a very active effort will be made to reduce the number of weevils to the extent that will allow an approximately normal crop to be produced next season.

Another feature of the boll weevil problem which is attracting considerable attention is the damage that is being done in Texas this season. There is a more or less general impression in the eastern part of the cotton belt that the boll weevil has died out in the state of Texas, but the investigations of the department show that the abundance of the insect in that region depends on climatic conditions. During the present season these conditions have been extremely favorable with the result that the insect has been as abundant as at any time since it invaded the state. The lesson to be drawn from this fact is that the planters in the eastern part of the cotton belt must make a strenuous fight, and should realize that since the boll weevil has not died out either in Texas or Mexico, it is not at all likely to do so in any other region that may become invaded. They should adjust their systems of farming to boll weevil conditions without delay.

"Kazan"—A Dog's Life of Adventure

NO fiction printed by the Blade ever awakened more widespread interest among our readers, or brought us more letters of appreciation thanu the Tarzan stories. The inference is that the Blade has many thousands of warm-blooded people among its friends who like the thrill that comes with the reading of lively stories of adventure, stories that are full of action and give play to the imagination.

The Beasts of Tarzan ends with this issue, and next week we shall begin the publication of "Kazan." This is the story of a dog whose life is full of adventure in the boundless North. James Oliver Curwood is the author of "Kazan," and he gives a vital, moving picture of the great snow country with which he is familiar. Mr. Curwood knows the Northland as Kipling knows his India. He has lived and struggled, hunted and prospected there just as do the characters of his stories.

FRENCHMEN ROLL BACK GERMANS IN CHAMPAGNE DRIVE

Joffre's Men Dash Through Rivulet and at Bayonet Point Capture Fortifications at Tahure.

Recent violent attacks by the Germans on the French in the vicinity of Loos in northern France resulted in heavy losses to the Teuton's, according to French official communications. Dense masses of German infantry advancing to the attack were cut to pieces by French guns, and the attacking forces were only successful in gaining a foothold in a trench which they had previously lost.

In the Champagne region the French were successful in repulsing the German attacking forces. In this sector furious counter attacks were launched by the Germans in an effort to drive back the French forces that captured Tahure, northeast of Souain. All these drives were repulsed and the Germans sustained tremendous losses, according to French statements.

Kaiser's Line Pierced.

By capturing the Germans' massive fortifications at Tahure, French troops have pierced the kaiser's lines on a front of more than five miles and their guns now dominate the Challerange-Bazancourt railway. It is over this line that the German forces in the "bloody angle" formed by the Oise and Aisne have received most of their supplies. Their position there has been rendered precarious by the latest French successes.

The French artillery battered the Tahure fort and its neighboring defenses for six days before General Joffre ordered his infantry to advance. Within an hour the shattered fortifications were in the hands of the foot-soldiers who dashed through the waters of l'Ormoise rivulet and ended with their bayonets the lives of all Germans who resisted them.

Many Companies Surrender.

Several companies of Teuton troops, trapped in the deep concrete and steel fortifications, surrendered without resistance.

According to the Paris military experts, the French victory at Tahure surpasses in strategical value that which resulted in the capture of hill No. 191, north of Massiges, when the allies' offensive was opened late in September. They assert the army of Crown Prince Frederick William, which for more than a year has held a salient position west of Verdun, has been put in a dangerous position, because it is now open to attack from two sides.

Offensive Gains Momentum.

The latest French victory, which resulted in a gain of a mile in Champagne, shows General Joffre's offensive movement to cut the German lines of communication is not slackening; rather, it is gaining momentum.

With the southern line of the Bazancourt-Challerange railway under the domination of French guns, the Germans must rely almost wholly upon wagon trains and motor transports to supply their army in Champagne. There is another railway running from Bazancourt to Challerange, by way of Vouziers, Attigny, Rethel and Le Chatelet, but it is many miles in the rear of the German army.

STRASSBURG CATHEDRAL HAS A STRANGE CLOCK

Movable Figures on Timepiece Are Curiosities.

Strassburg, the capital of Alsace-Lorraine, has a wonderful clock in its cathedral.

This clock, which is 20 feet in height, was made by Jean Baptiste Schwilgue in 1842. Beside various astronomical devices indicating true solar time, it has a great planetarum in which the revolutions of the planets are represented, so that the relative positions of each at any time can be seen at a glance.

Then on a platform above are movable figures representing the four ages of man. At the first quarter of an hour a child strikes the bell with a rattle; a youth in the garb of a hunter strikes it with an arrow at the half-hour; at the third quarter a warrior strikes it with his sword; and at the fourth quarter an old man strkes it with his crutch. Then a figure of Death appears and strikes the full hour with a fleshless bone.

On the highest platform is a natural-sized figure of Christ, and when Death strikes the hour at noon the 12 Apostles pass before the feet of their Master, bowing as they do so. As Peter passes, a large cock perched off on one side flaps his wings, ruffles his neck, and gives three times a loud and perfectly natural crow.

GERMANY WANTS TO HARVEST THE COTTON CROP OF THE NILE VALLEY

Germany has a plan which she wants to carry out. Meanwhile the world will rest and wait for the success or failure of that scheme. The allies, having declared cotton contraband, assured themselves that it would be a difficult matter for the Kaiser's nation to obtain cotton. And you know cotton is necessary in the manufacture of ammunition. But Germany doesn't seem to have wasted much time worrying about not getting America's cotton. She insists that before the coming winter is over she will have all the cotton necessary.

Germany is figuring on Egypt's cotton harvest. To get it she must open up communication with Egypt that will be unmolested by the allies. So the experts claim that Egypt is the ultimate destination of the Teutonic forces which are now attacking Serbia. As the accompanying map shows, if the Germans can force their way through Serbia the route through Bulgaria will be easy, as Czar Ferdinand's nation is friendly. But they must reach Constantinople before the allies in order to make connections with Scutari, and from there through Asiatic Turkey southward to the Suez canal and into Egypt and Egyptian cotton fields. Of course they have to conquer the district around the Suez canal and keep their way through Constantinople open—but Turkey in Asia is a Teutonic ally which makes the carrying out of the scheme less difficult.

WHAT RECOGNITION MEANS TO CARRANZA

With diplomatic relations restored between the United States and Mexico, as presided over by General Carranza, President Wilson will enter into negotiations for settlement of the various questions which have arisen as a result of the revolutions that have devastated the neighboring "republic."

It will be the President's duty, in accordance with the obligations of the head of a friendly state, to prevent the United States from serving as a base of revolutionary movements. He must invoke the powers he possesses to prevent shipments of military supplies from passing from American territory to Carranza's enemies.

To this end he will issue a proclamation reapplying the embargo on munitions, so far as Mexico is concerned.

Villa Becomes Mere Rebel.

In other words, General Villa is no longer to enjoy any support from this country. Having refused to join in the movement to restore peace by recognizing Carranza, he is to be treated as an ordinary rebel, who is entitled to no consideration from his own or this government.

The patrol along the frontier and along both coasts will be authorized to permit the passage of munitions from the United States to Carranza and his duly accredited agents, but it will seize any and every consignment of arms intended for Villa or Zapata.

The recognition which is accorded to the Carranzistas by the formal announcement made this afternoon is of the highest importance to them and to the "supreme chief." It means they will have international backing in their efforts to dominate Mexico. They will be able to borrow money, which is indeed the "sinews of war." They will be able to obtain an unlimited supply of munitions without inconvenience by having the money to pay and equip their soldiers, and by the blockade, which in fact, though not in name, will be imposed against their enemies by the United States they ought in a short time to have order established throughout the country.

At least this is the hope and expectation of the administration. In the view of the administration the United States can afford to pass over what Carranza has done to this country if he should restore peace and order in Mexico. The great thing the President wants is tranquility and protection for foreign life and property.

Some of the things which Carranza did which left a bad taste in the administration's mouth are the following:

He forced withdrawal of American warships from Vera Cruz waters.

He compelled acceptance of his terms in shipments from Yucatan.

He compelled the retirement from Mexico of the Brazilian minister who had been representing the interests of the United States.

He refused to comply with the suggestion of the United States that all faction leaders in Mexico met to compose their differences and bring about peace.

He required the withdrawal of American Red Cross agents from Mexico and abandonment of relief work among the starving Mexicans.

Wilson Changes on Reforms.

Carranza has given no pledges touching the internal affairs of Mexico. The President appears to have definitely abandoned the principles which for so long a time guided his policy. He wanted to pledge the successful chief to popular elections and land reforms. Carranza has given but one pledge: That native and foreign life and property will receive protection. It was declared by the President's advisers that these matters should be properly left to Carranza, that he will arrange for an election at the proper time and that he will seek to settle the land question in a satisfactory fashion.

RECOGNITION IS GIVEN CARRANZA

Only the Form is Yet to Be Decided Upon by Pan-American Conferees.

Washington, Oct. 11.—Secretary Lansing reported formally to President Wilson today the proceedings of the last session of the Pan-American conference, which decided upon recognition for the Carranza party as the de facto government in Mexico. The President gave his approval.

Bolivia, Uruguay and Guatemala remained to be heard from today in approval of the United States government in deciding to recognize the Carranza government in Mexico. The other countries which participated in the Pan-American peace conference through their diplomatic representatives—Argentina, Brazil and Chile—already have sanctioned the work of the conference. The approval of the first named governments is expected momentarily

To Shut Off Arms.

The next step to be taken by the United States will determine on the form in which recognition shall be accorded. It is expected to be extended this week possibly through formal notification to Eliseo Arredondo, Carranza's official agent here. Prohibition of shipment of arms to factions opposed to Carranza government then will follow.

Although an arms embargo will weaken materially the reosurces of the Villa element, M. Diaz Lombardo, foreign minister of the convention government, in a formal statement given out here announces that the struggle will be continued in Mexico. Similar advices have been received by the state department from American Consular Agent Carothers following an interview with Villa.

Secretary Lansing was in conference with the President today on the next step to be taken in the Mexican situation. In making the announcement of the plan to recognize the first chief, Secretary Lansing said:

"The conferees, after careful consideration of the facts, have found that the Carranzista party is the only party possessing the essentials for recognition as the de facto government of Mexico, and they have so reported to their respective governments."

MAKE ARTIFICIAL PEARLS

Lee Yik, a Chinese, says that in China pearls have been developed by artificial methods for centuries. Lik will experiment with a large bed of clams on the California coast. Part of the method is to wound the clam, insert a small bird shot and at the same time a little coloring matter of any chosen hue.

SERBIA INVADED BY TEUTONS, WHO TAKE BELGRADE

Interest in Europe Shifts to Balkans, Where Allies Rush Troops to Help Attacked Serbs.

Interest in the European struggle shifted to the Balkans during the past week. Following the action taken by Russia in sending an ultimatum to Bulgaria, asking that nation's intention in regard to taking sides in the war, and the latter's refusal to answer, Russia withdrew its minister from Sofia.

At the end of the week the new Teutonic invasion of Serbia was in full swing, the German and Austrian forces which had been massed on the Serbian frontier beginning to push their way southward across the Drina, Danube and Save rivers, under the command of Field Marshal von Mackensen.

The situation has resolved itself into the forces of the central powers hammering at the northern and northwestern gates of Serbia, while Russian warships hurled shells at the Bulgarian port of Varna on the Black sea, and British and French troops were being landed at Salonika in Greece and rushed northward to the assistance of the French. At the end of the week there were no reports that the Bulgarians had made any incursion into Serbia and it was thought they would withhold their hands until the consequences of the Austro-German attack are seen.

It was expected that Greece would take up arms on the side of the allies when it was seen how Bulgaria stood, but Premier Venizelos resigned with his cabinet after a conference with King Constantine, and a new coalition cabinet was formed with ministers of both German and ally sympathies. That Greece at present will remain neutral is the opinion, though the neutrality is a benevolent one toward the allies, as English and French troops were allowed to land at Salonika to help the Serbs. Rumania remains on the fence.

A Secret Treaty.

Representatives of the entente have furnished the Greek government with information concerning the agreement between Bulgaria and Germany, which, it is asserted, gives the Bulgers a free hand to deal not only with Serbia, but with Greece as well, should the central powers win.

In connection with this agreement, the Athens correspondent of Reuter's Telegram company sends the following:

"The journal Patris learns that a secret treaty was signed by Germany and Bulgaria at Sofia on July 17, awarding Bulgaria, as the price of participation in the war, northern and southern Albania, the whole of New Serbia, and also Greek Macedonia, Saloniki, and Kavala."

Why Bulgaria is Fighting.

Bulgaria has announced that she will fight on the side of Germany and Austria, according to a dispatch from Sofia, given out by the Overseas News Agency in Berlin recently. In announcing her intention, Bulgaria published the following manifesto, says the dispatch:

"The central empires have promised us parts of Serbia, creating a frontier with Hungary, which is absolutely necessary if we are to be independent of the Serbians, who have grown mad with power.

"eW do not believe in the quadruple entente's promises.

"Italy, which is one of the allies, broke a treaty of 33 years' duration.

"We believe in Germany, which is fighting the entire world, in order to fulfill her treaty of alliance with Austria.

"Bulgaria must fight at the side of the victors. The Germans and Austro-Hungarians are victorious on all fronts. Russia will soon have collapsed entirely, and then come, in turn, France, Italy and Serbia.

"Bulgaria would commit suicide by fighting on the side of the central powers, and this is our only possibility if we are to realize our union of all the Bulgarian peoples."

On Serbian Border.

The Serbian artillery was said to have stopped the Austro-Germans from crossing the border except at Belgrade, where they gained their only foothold. Belgrade was bombarded heavily by the Teuton guns and much of the city was laid waste.

For some time to come the invaders, it is expected, will have to fight only the rear guards, whose duty it is to delay their progress, for the Serbians will doubtless do as they have done on previous occasions—fall back until they reach positions in which they will have the best opportunity of holding their ground.

LOVE INSURANCE

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By Earl Derr Biggers

CHAPTER VII.—Continued.

Little murmurs of joy and the dinner proceeded. The guests bent over their food, shipped to Mrs. Bruce in a refrigerating car from New York, and very little wearied by its long trip. Here and there two talked together. It was like an intermission between the acts.

Mr. Minot turned to the Omaha girl. Even though she was two wives behind on Mr. Nat Goodwin's career, one must be polite.

It was at the close of the dinner that Mrs. Bruce scored her most telling point. She and Lord Harrowby were conversing about a famous English author, and when she was sure she had the attention of the table, she remarked:

"Yes, we met his wife at the Masonbys'. But I have always felt that the wife of a celebrity is like the coupon on one's railway ticket."

"How's that, Mrs. Bruce?" Minot inquired. After all, Paddock had been kind to him.

"Not good if detached," said Mrs. Bruce.

She stood. Her guests followed suit. It was by this bon mot that she chose to have her dinner live in the gossip of San Marco. Hence with it she closed the ceremony.

"Witty woman, your wife," said one of the colorless New Yorkers to Mr. Bruce, when the men were left alone.

Mr. Bruce only grunted, but Mr. Paddock answered brightly:

"Do you really think so?"

"Yes. Don't you?"

"Why — er — really—" Mr. Paddock blushed. Modest author, he.

A servant appeared to say that Lord Harrowby was wanted at once outside, and excusing himself, Harrowby departed. He found his valet, a plump, round-faced, serious man, waiting in the shadows of the veranda. For a time they talked together in low tones. When Harrowby returned to the dining room, his never cheerful face was even gloomier than usual.

Spencer Meyrick and Bruce, exiles both of them, talked joyously of business and the rush of the day's work for which both longed. The New York man and a sapling from Boston conversed of chamber music. Martin Wall sat silent, contemplative. Perhaps had he spoken his thoughts they would have been of a rich jewel shop at noon—deserted.

A half hour later Mrs. Bruce's dinner party was scattered among the palms and flowers of her gorgeous lawn. Mr. Minot had fallen again to the elder girl from Omaha, and blithely for her he was displaying his Broadway ignorance of horticulture. Suddenly out of the night came a scream. Instantly when he heard it, Mr. Minot knew who had uttered it.

Unceremoniously he parted from the Omaha beauty and sped over the lawn. But quick as he was, Lord Harrowby was quicker. For when Minot came up, he saw Harrowby bending over Miss Meyrick, who sat upon a wicker bench.

"Cynthia — what is it?" Harrowby was saying.

Cynthia Meyrick felt wildly of her shining hair.

"Your necklace," she gasped. "Chain Lightning's Collar. He took it! He took it!"

"Who?"

"I don't know. A man!"

"A man!" Reverent repetition by feminine voices out of the excited group.

"He leaped out at me there—by that tree—pinioned my arms—snatched the necklace. I couldn't see his face. It happened in the shadow.'

"No matter," Harrowby replied. "Don't give it another thought, my child."

"But how can I help—"

"I shall telephone the police at once," announced Spencer Meyrick.

"I beg you'll do nothing of the sort," expostulated Lord Harrowby. "It would be a great inconvenience—the thing wasn't worth the publicity that would result. I insist that the police be kept out of this."

Argument — loud on Mr. Meyrick's part—ensued. Suggestions galore were offered by the guests. But in the end Lord Harrowby had his way. It was agreed not to call in the police.

Mr. Minot, looking up, saw a sneering smile on the face of Martin Wall. In a flash he knew the truth.

With Aunt Mary calling loudly for smelling salts, and the whole party more or less in confusion, the return to the house started. Mr. Paddock walked at Minot's side.

"Rather looks as though Chain Lightning's Collar had choked off our gaiety," he mumbled. "Serves her right for wearing the thing in her hair. She spoiled two corking lines for me by not wearing it where you'd naturally expect a necklace to be worn."

Minot maneuvered so as to intercept Lord Harrowby under the portico.

"May I speak with you a moment?" he inquired. Harrowby bowed and they stepped into the shadows of the drive.

"Lord Harrowby," said Minot, trying to keep the excitement from his voice. "I have certain information about one of the guests here this evening that I believe would interest you. Your lordship has been badly buffaloed. One of our fellow diners at Mrs. Bruce's table holds the title of the ablest jewel thief in America!"

He watched keenly to catch Lord Harrowby's start of surprise. Alas, he caught nothing of the sort.

"Nonsense," said his lordship nonchalantly. "You mustn't let your imagination carry you away, dear chap."

"Imagination nothing! I know what I'm talking about." And then Minot

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BLUE ITALIAN SKIES

Warmer Temperature Causes Their Intense Blue.

The reason for the intense blueness for which the Italian skies are noted is not because the dust there is finer than in the northern countries, but because in the countries of the north, due to the greater coolness of the air, the vapor more readily condenses on the dust particles.

The dust particles thus become larger and consequently not so effective in turning back the blue rays alone, but others are also reflected and a grayish effect is produced. In the same place the blue of the sky may appear bluer at one time than another. The sky is oftentimes said to be very blue when some white cumulous clouds are outlined against it. The sky is then a deep blue by contrast with the brilliant white. After a shower, when the lower stratum of air is washed of its coarse dust particles, a deeper and purer blue is the result.

Out o' all th' thousands an' thousands o' things t' worry about in this life some folks select th' Monroe Doctrine.

When you meet a great talker put it down that it's th' best thing he does.

Continued From First Page.

age to the woman who maintained a foundlings' asylum. Through her he had arranged for the substitution of another infant, knowing full well that never until it was too late would Rokoff suspect the trick that had been played upon him.

The woman had promised to keep the child until Paulvitch returned to England; but she, in turn, had been tempted to betray her trust by the lure of gold, and so had opened negotiations with Lord Greystoke's solicitors for the return of the child.

Esmeralda, the old negro nurse whose absence on a vacation in America at the time of the abduction of little Jack had been attributed by her as the cause of the calamity, had returned and positively identified the infant.

The ransom had been paid, and within ten days of the date of his kidnaping the future Lord Greystoke, none the worse for his experience, had been returned to his father's home.

And so the last and greatest of Nikolas Rokoff's many rascalities had not only miserably miscarried through the treachery he had taught his only friend, but it had resulted in the arch-villain's death and given to Lord and Lady Greystoke a peace of mind that neither could ever have felt so long as the vital spark remained in the body of the Russian and his malign mind was free to formulate new atrocities against them.

It was a happy family party that was reunited in Greystoke House the day that Lord Greystoke and his lady landed upon English soil from the deck of the shorewater.

Accompanying them were Mugambi and the Moslua woman whom he had found in the bottom of the canoe that night upon the bank of the little tributary of the Ugambi.

The woman had preferred to cling to her new lord and master rather than return to the marriage she had tried to escape.

Tarzan had proposed to them that they might find a home upon his vast African estates in the land of the Waziri, where they were to be sent as soon as opportunity presented itself.

Possibly we shall see them all there amid the savage romance of the grim jungle and the great plains where Tarzan of the Apes loves best to be.

Who knows?

(The end.)

MOTOR TRUCKS RUN ON TRACKS HERE

Motor trucks are now made of such great capacity that they are proving a serious strain on the roads and highways, so that in many states there are regulations controlling their movement, limiting their speed and weight. An experimental grooved concrete track is being tried on a long private right of way between Pittsburg, Kas., and Ft. Scott, Kas.

Trucks and cars desiring to use this road can do so on paying a small toll. The road is fitted with cement or concrete tracks, twelve inches wide and concaved so that the wheels of an automobile will stay in them. It is a single-track line, with switches at certain points, to allow machines to pass each other. If this road is successful it will be extended to Kansas City.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

The following questions are submitted to the readers for answer. We do this in the hope of getting results of actual and successful experience, which will be the most valuable answers.

I have a cow which, just before calving the last time, gave a strong and bitter tasting milk. She did this for several months. I would like some reader to give me a remedy for this. —K., Illinois.

GROWTH ON NOSE

I noticed where a reader wants to discover how to remove a growth on a mule's nose. I once owned a mare that had a ridge across her nose as hard as any bone. The veterinary said there was nothing I could do for it. But I used a bottle of home-made liniment, applying it two or three times a day to the mare's nose. In a short time the ridge or gristle was gone. Here is the recipe I used for the liniment: Two eggs well beaten; one-half pint of turpentine, one pint of vinegar and three tablespoons of hartshorn. Place in bottle and shake well. After the mixture stands a few days it will become thick and creamy. Always shake well before using.—K., Illinois.

PEAR BLIGHT

I notice that C. of Ohio, suggests ten grains of calomel as a cure for pear blight. The calomel must be put into the heart of the tree and plugged up. I don't believe it is wise to put calomel into a tree. It has been proved conclusively by experiment stations that drugs put in the body of a fruit tree do no good. The tree takes its food from the soil through the roots and from the air through the leaves. The trunk is merely a connecting link and the heart of a tree is often nothing but dead wood. Pear blight is a disease carried from one tree to another by the usual means with which disease germs may come into contact with the tree. Some seasons the blight is much worse than in others. —L., Albion, W. Va.

POULTRY, FRUIT AND BEES

Of the many different lines of agricultural interest, poultry raising, fruit growing and bee keeping can be combined to the best advantage. Poultry, fruit and bees are directly benefited by being kept together. Three essential crops: meat, fruit and sweet can be grown on the same ground at one time, each contributing to the success of the other in various ways.

Fruit trees afford the shade and protection necessary for fowls and bees. They yield food in blossoms, insects and fallen fruits and in return are benefited by losing all that is so eagerly devoured by the industrious beneficiaries of their bounty. Fowls not only decrease the insect pests in the orchard, but they deposit rich nourishment unsurpassed in quality for soil. The majority of farm houses and suburban residences have orchards or plots of ground that with very little preparation can be made into ideal poultry runs. Where beginners are planning a plot to set out in fruit, future growth should be considered, standard apple trees should be planted 35 or 40 feet apart each way, as the trees do not get large enough to bear under 10 years, nor attain full growth under 20 years. Many desirable crops can be secured in the meantime by setting out two peach or plum trees or rows of pear and cherry trees between the apple trees. This leaves ample room for bush fruit or berries to be raised and cultivated. It is best to put only baby chicks in the young, fresh-planted trees and bushes to prevent damage to tender roots from scratching. Baby chicks thrive best among bushes and vines.

Colony coops or brooders arranged 40 or 50 feet apart will allow ample space, and the chicks permitted to range at will, searching out pests, obtain a quantity of food that in consuming and destroying give double value. When the soil is cultivated the chicks soon learn to follow the plow and very few insects and weed seed escape their sharp, bright eyes. A few tin dishes, glass bottles or the wonder-working white cord string suspended from the highest branches will afford protection from hawks and crows until trees and bushes attain size.

Then a few stands of bees in a sheltered, quiet spot should be ready for blossom time.

PACKING ENSILAGE

Packing the ensilage well improves it. It is the air in the ensilage that spoils it and the more air in it the more acetic acid is formed. This is the acid that makes it sour. The less air the less acetic acid and the more lactic acid, which is the most desirable. The tramping in compacting the ensilage leaves less room for air and so makes better ensilage. Cutting the ensilage fine makes it pack better. Half to three-quarter inch lengths are the most satisfactory.

LIVE STOCK

DIARRHEA IN PIGS

Each year thousands of suckling pigs die from the effect of diarrhea. Sometimes a whole litter may be attacked when only a few days old. The source of the trouble is in the lack of care in feeding and knowing the sow. If the character of the sow's milk is suddenly altered, the pigs will undoubtedly be affected. Too much green clover, or any other green food, will do it, as will also the feeding of musty, decayed food. But the feeding only of dry corn to the sows very often causes diarrhea in pigs. Corn should be supplemented with a small amount of some food like shipstuff, tankage, or linseed oil meal, to produce the proper character in the milk.

Too much stress can not be laid on the care of the sow. Above all, she should have plenty of exercise and sunshine. Damp floors and filth should be done away with, and the collection of several sows and their pigs under the same shelter should be avoided. It is needless to add that the sow should be given opportunity to get all the fresh, clean water she will drink.

However, if these measures are not taken to prevent diarrhea in young pigs, one must seek a cure. Remove the pigs to a warm, close pen, with plenty of bedding, and do not allow them to run at large, but induce them to rest as much as possible. No better remedy can be found than two or three drops of laudanum to each pig, in a little sweet cream, administered with a teaspoon twice daily, if they are not strong or large enough to eat. Be sure to keep the pen and troughs disinfected; and if the pigs will eat, it is a good idea to add a few drops of the solution of carbolic acid to the food of each.

GARGET IN COWS

Garget is not an uncommon disease, especially among heavy milkers. There are two forms, one apparently being caused by a bruise or injury to or a derangement of the udder and the other an inflamed condition of the udder with a tendency to suppuration, and the breaking down of the glandular tissues. The first form is not infectious but the second form is due to the action of bacteria that find their way into the udder and they may be carried from one cow to another on the hands of the milkers, switching of the cows' tails or lying down in infected places.

Usually the cow will recover from this disease in from five to eight days if given good sanitary care without medical treatment. However, either form of garget will usually respond favorably to prompt action in the early stages. The grain ration should be reduced one-third and the animal given a dose of epsom salts. The udder should be bathed in water as hot as the hand can stand and then massaged with camphorated oil. This should be done three times a day until recovery is complete. The milk should be drawn carefully three times a day or oftener.

When a cow recovers from a severe attack of mammitis her milk flow in the affected quarter is nearly always much decreased and it often entirely ceases. Unless the glands have been injured or destroyed she will give milk normally when fresh again.

It should be borne in mind that this is one of the diseases that can be prevented by observing proper sanitary conditions around the premises. Cows should not be handled roughly and the stables and other surroundings should be kept clean and disinfected. The hands of the milkers should be clean and the cows' udders washed before each milking. Milk from the infected animals should not be used for human food but should be destroyed. It is a bad practice to milk the affected udder out on the ground for if it is the infectious form of the disease other animals in the herd may get it through dust that is blown about by the wind or they may lie down in the infected place. If this practice is followed the bedding or ground should be disinfected with one of the commercial antiseptics. Sanitation and good care will reduce the danger from mammitis to a minimum.

PUMPKINS AS FEED

Pumpkins, coming as they do at a time of the year when grass begins to fall and before grain feedding is commenced, cannot be excelled as a feed for cattle. They have practically the same composition as different roots and their feeding value for any kind of stock is practically the same.

Analysis shows that one ton of clover hay has as much feeding value as seven tons of pumpkins. When, however, pumpkins are fed in connection with clover hay or other like roughage, they have on account of their succulence a greater feeding value than the analysis indicates. A succulent feed added to the ration always enables animals to digest and assimilate a little more dry matter.

Some feeders have the impression that seeds should be removed from pumpkins before feeding to dairy cows, as they believe the seeds have a tendency to decrease the flow of milk. There is no well-grounded foundation for this belief, as tests have proved.

When pumpkins are fed in excess, the seeds act injuriously on the kidneys, but where fed in moderation, no injurious results need be feared. One to two medium-sized pumpkins at a time twice a day is sufficient for each cow.

The greatest value obtained from the pumpkins fed to hogs in connection with corn comes from the corrective influence exercised on the digestion. They have a cooling influence on the system and keep the pigs' stomach and bowels in perfect condition. The animals are thus less subject to different ailments.

Since pumpkin seeds are exceedingly rich in protein, too many should not be given to the hogs. Pumpkin seeds are a natural vermifuge and in limited quantities are valuable for hogs affected with worms.

Pumpkins should form but a small part of the hogs' ration to get best results. The method of feeding pumpkins is very simple. Many feeders throw them on the ground in order to break them open. This may be all that is necessary in the case of small specimens, but big pumpkins should be cut into small pieces.

It is safer to cut the large pieces into small ones, as an animal may choke on one of the larger pieces. Some cook pumpkins for swine. This adds nothing to their feeding value, hence is not profitable.

ULCERS OF THE CORNEA

Ulcers of the cornea in calves may be caused by several things, such as bruises, abscesses, or beards from foxtail; or it may be the result of a severe attack of pink eye. You can tell ulcers of the cornea from pink eye by means of the discharge. Instead of pus, you will find an acid, watery fluid. If it should be ulcer of the cornea, or ulcers formed by very violent cases of the pink eye, the treatment is about the same. Take a stick of silver of nitrate, sharpen as you would a pencil, get an attendant to hold the head of the calf, keeping the eyelids back, and touch all parts of the ulcer lightly with the stick of silver nitrate. Wait a few minutes and bathe eyes with a solution of salt water. Repeat this operation in about three days. Unless you have a distinct projection on the cornea of the eye, do not use the caustic treatment. Bathe several times a day with sulphate of zinc, 15 grains to a half pint of soft water. Protect the eyes from flies, sunlight, etc.

THE DAIRY

DAIRYING IN WINTER

In many sections most of the cows freshen in the spring. The more observing and careful dairymen, however, having found that winter dairying has many advantages, are breeding their cows to drop the calves in the fall. The following are some of the advantages of winter dairying:

First, higher prices are obtained for milk and cream. As the usual season for cows to freshen is the spring, milk has always been plentiful during the early summer and scarce and higher during the winter.

Second, milk and cream can be handled in cold weather with less danger of souring, so there is little loss on account of milk returned from the creamery.

Third, the amount of labor on the farm is better distributed throughout the year. If the cows freshen in the spring, they are in full flow of milk and need the best care when work in the fields is most pressing. On the other hand, if the cows calve in the fall, and are milked during the winter, the farmer can give them close attention, has more time to study the problem of feeding, and can give his men employment all the year, and in that way get better help.

Fourth, the lactation period is lengthened and the amount of milk given during the year increased. Cows that freshen in the spring milk heavily while grass is good, but as the pastures dry up the flow of milk falls off, and with the approach of winter the cows are nearly dry. If they freshen in the fall, they should at once be started on a good winter ration, and when they have been milked six months it is time to turn them to pasture, and for a time the flow of milk will be nearly as great as that from fresh cows. Recent investigations by experiment stations verify this observation.

Fifth, fall calves can be raised better than those born in the spring. Young calves should be fed on milk for several months, after which they must be weaned and fed on solid food. If they are born in the spring, they will be tormented by flies all summer, they may be neglected because of the farm work, and when it is time to wean them they must be put on a dry winter ration. Fall calves come at a time when the dairyman can give them the closest attention, and when weaned they can be put on grass at an age when an easily digested and nutritious food is most needed.

As more milk can be produced, higher prices obtained, the labor more evenly distributed throughout the year, and better calves raised, winter dairying offers the best returns to producers.

FEEDING DAIRY HERD

Every farmer must decide for himself whether it is cheaper or more profitable to feed silage during the summer or let the cows get most of their feed from the pastures. If you have land suitable to no other purpose than raising grass it would not pay to let it lie idle, but if your farm consists largely of tillable land the situation is quite different. It costs time and money to raise corn and put it in the silo and feed it out, but on many farms it will pay to rely mainly on the summer silo for the dairy herd.

POULTRY

CHOOSING LAYER

There are four physical indications of a hen's laying condition, says O. B. Kent, poultry instructor at Cornell university. These are the time of molting, color of shanks, texture of comb and color of ear lobe. The first and third points apply to all breeds, the others only to those having yellow shanks and yellow in the ear lobes.

Good layers molt late and quickly. If you go through the flock the first of October and pick out the hens that are just beginning to molt, or have not started, you wil get most of those which are laying.

In yellow skin breeds the paleness of the shanks after a period of laying is a good indication of a hen's capacity. Any bird with bright yellow shanks after a year of laying may be picked out as a poor producer.

Soft, pliable combs are also an indication of good laying condition. When a hen stops laying her comb dries up and becomes smaller and harder, while those which are laying well have soft and pliable combs; not necessarily large combs however.

In breeds like White Leghorns, which show a yellow cast in the ear lobe, the color fades as the pullets or hens start laying, and after two weeks or a month one can quickly pick out the layers by this change of color. It is important to observe the color and shade during the year.

No one of these tests alone is infallible, and maybe not all of them when taken together, but when carefully applied by an observing poultry keeper they should prove of great help in sorting out the flock and picking the good and the poor producers.

LEAVES AS LITTER

Leaves gathered when they are thoroughly dry constitute the very best litter for the poultry house. There is usually but one time in the early fall when freshly fallen leaves in the woods and along roadsides are in prime condition for such use. This lasts only a few days, and it is at such times that they should be gathered.

Barrels or sacks may be used for storage, but if an abundance of room is available it is best to put them away loose. Empty stalls or grain rooms offer the most satisfactory means of keeping such litter free from mold.

If there is anything in which a hen more dearly loves to scratch than rustling leaves we have yet to see it. A flock will work busily all day long in such litter—far more contentedly than in straw. Continual scratching reduces a generous amount of droppings, it becomes a splendid product for the home garden. Not only is such a soil dressing of some fertilizing value, but it provides a large element of humus which is of great worth.

MOLTING DANGERS

The breeding stock are under a great strain during the molting period and should be well taken care of. The weaknesses are more likely to show themselves at this time during the process of molting as it taxes the vitality of the fowl more than any other change she has to make to adapt herself to the changing seasons. It is well to be on the watch for trouble during this time as trouble very often develops in a flock during molting time. Do not try to use a lot of dope but just use more judgment in the matter than anything else and try to keep them comfortable.

When fowls begin to molt if you will but take notice you will see that there are just certain feed they care most about and they should receive mostly what they desire. If the ration consists of several different varieties then each fowl should be able to get the amount it needs.

Some poultrymen make it a practice to hurry the molt so as to have them in condition for the early shows or for early laying, that is before the cold weather sets in. This is a very easy matter although some of them will keep on laying and will not shed their coat until they are ready to make the change themselves.

In forcing the molt it is the general practice to reduce the allowance of feed each day until they receive a very small portion of the regular feed. Keep them on this small ration for a few days then gradually bring up the feed again until they are having all they will eat. It will be well if some of the feed is in a mash form using some oily foods such as linseed meal or sunflower seed. Do not use any foods that contain much heat.

The greatest danger is in keeping the coops and surroundings clean and in a sanitary condition. See that they are kept open well to all the sunshine and air they can get, and disinfect regularly to keep down any disease germs that produce and grow in filth wherever it is found.

If forcing the molt lots of shade is needed, for when a bird is about half naked and in the sun it is harder for her to keep cool than if she had her full plumage to protect her. Plenty of green food should be furnished as it seems to be of as much value to them as the other food they receive. Do not be afraid of them getting too much for they will stop eating when they receive enough.

Good fresh water should be supplied and if changed several times a day it is of great value in the up-keep of the egg yield of the molting hen.

Always give the fowls plenty of attention during the molting season and they will more than repay you for your trouble with eggs the following winter.

FOWLS FOR MARKET

Cockerels designed for the market should be prepared in the shortest possible time, as the greatest profit is secured by marketing the fowls just as soon as they are ready. Leghorns and the lighter breeds should be sold as broilers as soon as they reach 1 1-4 to 2 pounds, as beyond this weight the gain is not made at a profit and the birds soon become hard and "buddy." The heavier and slower maturing breeds can be marketed as broilers, fryers or as soft roasting chickens, but in either case they should be made ready as quickly as possible. Fattening in pens has been found the most economical method of preparing broilers for market.

A DETERMINED WOMAN

Finally Found a Food that Helped Her

"When I first read of the remarkable effects of Grape-Nuts food, I determined to secure some," says a Mo. woman. "At that time there was none kept in this town, but my husband ordered some from a Chicago traveler.

"I had been greatly afflicted with sudden attacks of cramps, nausea, and vomiting. Tried all sorts of remedies and physicians, but obtained only temporary relief. As soon as I began to use Grape-Nuts the cramps disappeared and have never returned.

"My old attacks of sick stomach were a little slower to yield, but by continuing the food, that trouble has disappeared entirely. I am today perfectly well, can eat anything and everything I wish, without paying the penalty that I used to. We would not keep house without Grape-Nuts.

"My husband was so delighted with the benefits I received that he has been recommending Grape-Nuts to his customers and has built up a very large trade on the food. He sells it to many of the leading physicians of the county who recommend Grape-Nuts very generally. There is some satisfaction in using a really scientifically prepared food."

"There's a Reason."

Name given by Postum Cereal Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true and full of human interest.

THE ORCHARD

GROWING NUT TREES

There are very few sections of the northern states where the shellbark, hickory and pecan trees cannot be grown. The hickory is more commonly found, and is a native of many states. The pecan is usually found along river or creek bottoms, but can be transplanted to any soil, sand or clay, with fair success.

The hickory does not stand transplanting so well as the pecan. Both can be grown from the nuts and the nut-grown trees give the best results, producing nuts younger and forming fine trees, as the growing in the open from the start adapts the tree to the location and there is no stunt from transplanting.

The pecan or shellbark when grown in the open produce wonderful crops of nuts. If grown on high land the trees will never be large for forest trees, but when grown on any low, rich, moist soil, the trees make rapid growth, soon growing into large fine shaped trees.

There is always some uncultivated spot on the farm where a few nut trees could be grown. It requires but little time and labor to plant them and within a few years the home will have a supply of fine sweet nuts, each year.

POULTICES FOR TREES

Nowadays we hear much of bridge-grafting when a fruit tree gets barked or bruised. But everybody is not equal to doing a good job of grafting of this kind.

My method is not fancy, says a writer, but it does the trick. Just as soon as the injury has happened to a fruit tree, I get some perfectly fresh cow manure and plaster it all over the wound, then bandage the trunk carefully and tightly with a gunny sack or burlap and secure the bandage by sewing. I then place a coat of fresh manure over the outside of the bandage and protect the treated bandage from rain until it becomes hard and dry.

A tree thus treated never will know it has been injured if there is a small strip of bark to conduct the sap by the injured place.

When the treated bandage gets dry it becomes solid and lasting as a plank, and allows a quick and perfect recovery of the injured part. This simple remedy will save many valuable trees.

RAISING CHESTNUTS

In America very little has been done with chestnut culture as yet. All the foreign species do reasonably well in this country in any climate and soil that are suitable to the growth of our own species. Sandy, shaly and granitic soils are the best, but it is rarely that the trees flourish in limy soils. The trees are lusty growers and bear early and abundantly and live to a very old age.

But there is a most serious trouble that has befallen the chestnut trees in the New England and Atlantic coast states to Virginia. It is a fungous disease that affects the bark and gradually kills the tree. It is steadily spreading southward and there is danger that the chestnut trees, in the entire area covered by them may be destroyed, for there seems to be no very practical way, as yet discovered, of stopping the disease. If this be true there is little use to plant chestnut trees in the inected regions, but in those regions where there are no native trees to carry the disease chestnut culture will pay. This is true of the Pacific coast and other sections as far east as the prairie states and Michigan.

In the loess soils along the Mississippi river and its central tributaries and along the eastern shore of Lake Michigan the chestnut flourishes and bears abundantly. And in this same territory, there being no native chestnut growth, there are none of the evils that affect the nuts so badly in the eastern states. In these favored places is where the planting of this valuable nut tree should be done.

The chestnut weevil is a troublesome pest, but it is not found except in the regions where wild chestnuts abound.

The foreign species are not quite so hardy as our own and their nuts are not so good in quality, but they are much larger and the trees are earlier and more abundant bearers. Of their many varieties the Paragon is at the present time decidedly the most popular. It is of American origin, but of European parentage. Its chief fault is too early bearing, but this can be overcome by clipping off the burrs until sufficient age is reached. Another fault is that the nuts do not come out of the burrs easily.

Rochester is another very choice variety that is a pure native seedling. The tree is very luxuriant in growth and bears abundantly. The nuts are much larger than the average of those from our wild trees and they are very sweet and free from the bitter skin that is characteristic of all foreign chestnuts. The Rochester is considered by those who are growing collections of the different varieties of improved chestnuts to be the best of them all.

The trees should be planted not closer than 50 feet apart. The better the soil and care given them the better they will flourish. As shade trees on the lawn or for private or public parks chestnut trees are very desirable, and the choice varieties would bear nuts well worth the expense of getting and planting grafted trees of them.

Acid Stomach Claims Millions Of Hogs!

An enormous percentage of all hog losses is due to stomach disturbances and stomach disturbances are largely due to acidity, which interferes with the digestive juices and thereby impairs digestion. Result—thin, scrawny hogs that seem half-starved no matter how much they eat. Millions die. Thousands of hog raisers have proved that the safe and reliable way of neutralizing this acid and preventing its forming again is to mix just a little

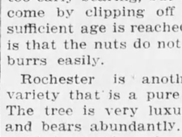
MERRY WAR LYE

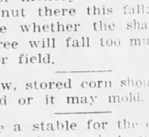
in swill, or with the drinking water, if the hogs are on dry rations. It not only neutralizes the acid but also sweetens the swill, thereby preventing the fermentation that causes the acidity. Moreover, it adds weight to hogs because it helps thorough digestion, leaving no waste food. Hogs come right up, under this simple treatment which produces amazing results.

There's as much difference in Lyes as there is in Doctors, so don't count any trial made with any other than Merry War Powdered Lye. The experience of thousands of hog raisers has proved the value of Merry War Lye. Its use is *not* an experiment.

Send for free booklet filled with letters from hog raisers. They will convince you. But a better way to be convinced is to give it a trial on your own hogs. The cost is practically nothing. It is absolutely safe to feed to hogs according to plain, easy-to-follow directions on label.

Keeps Poultry Healthy Merry War Powdered Lye mixed with feed or water according to directions on label, helps to make poultry sturdy and better able to resist White Diarrhoea, Diarrhoea from Indigestion, Cholera, Roup, Limbernech, Gapes, Worms, etc.





"There Are No Substitutes"

GENUINE GUARANTEED Wm ROGERS & SON **FREE** OAK DESIGN SUGAR SHELL

Send Only 3 "Merry War" Lye Trade-Marks

There are so many practical, every-day uses for Merry War Powdered Lye in the house and on the farm that we have made this remarkable gift offer to induce you to give it a commonsense trial. Don't send the entire labels—just cut out the trade marks—the large words "MERRY WAR" printed in red on the face of the label and send 3 trade-marks with coupon.

We will at once send you the Sugar Shell—one to a family on this special offer *and tell you how easy it is to get a complete set of this beautiful silverware absolutely free*—sufficient to last a lifetime.

For Sale Everywhere *None genuine without the words* "MERRY WAR" *and the picture of hog on the label.*

At grocers', druggists', and feed dealers'—10c a can. If your dealer will not supply you, we will see that you are supplied at $1.20 per dozen cans, all charges prepaid, and if requested we will take off trade-marks and send Sugar Shell as offered also full particulars for obtaining full set *free.*

E. Myers Lye Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Premium Department 95

E. Myers Lye Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Premium Department 95

Enclosed find 3 "Merry War" trade-marks from me, *absolutely free, prepaid,* Wm. Rogers Genuine Oak Design Sugar Shell and list of full set terms.

Name.....

Postoffice.....

State.....

R. F. D.....

Write your own and dealer's name and address plainly

Dealer's Name.....

Dealer's Address.....

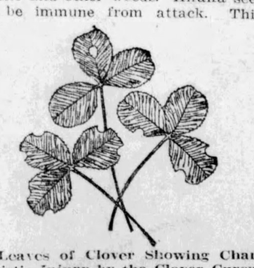
CLOVER LOUSE PLAYS HAVOC WITH THE PEAS AND CLOVER

This pest was, in all probability, introduced with clover and pease from Europe, where it is widely distributed and common. In the United States it has been injurious in Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland the District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Nebraska, Iowa, Kentucky and Texas. It has occurred in other states but not with such injurious results. In the eastern states the insect is chiefly a pest on peas. In the middle and western states it is a pest on clover.

Under the name of "green dolphin" this aphid has long been known in Europe for its injuries to peas and vetches, and in minor measure to clovers and various weeds—some forty plants in all.

In America the aphid has done immense damage to peas and clovers. It affects especially leguminous plants, but numbers also among its food plants many weeds. The more important of its food plants are red clover, crimson clover, field pea, sweet pea, vetches (known also as "tares"), beets, lettuce, shepherd's purse, and nettle and other weeds. Alfalfa seems to be immune from attack. Thirty sweeps of the net in red clover yielded 3,000 of the aphids, while the same number of similar sweeps in an adjoining field of alfalfa gave only 30. On soy beans growing next to heavily infested clover, not a single louse was found.

Ladybird—a, Larvae; b, Empty Pupal Skin; c, Beetle. One of the Most Efficient of the Insect Enemies of the Clover Louse.

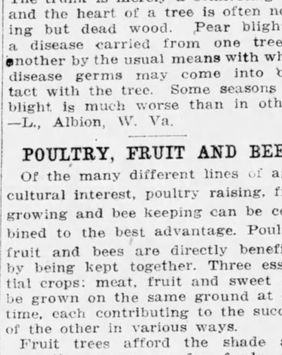


Leaves of Clover Showing Characteristic Injury by the Clover Curculio.

Where peas are grown, the aphid winters in a field of clover or on weeds (as a wingless female or as an egg), and in spring is confined to these until the peas start to grow, and then it does not get to the early varieties, though it devastates the late-sown peas. The first aphis select the youngest leaves and shoots, but eventually the lice cover the entire plant and sap out its life, rendering it unfit even for fodder.

Several years ago, in Wisconsin, the louse was noticed in a five-hundred acre field of peas about July 20th; in less than a week all the plants were dead and brown. In Maryland the louse destroyed peas values at $3,000,000 in one year.

On red clover, the youngest leaves and stems are the first to be attacked, and these wither and die if many aphids are present. Wilted leaves mark the spread of the pest over the plant. Red clover, however, can stand a good deal of this injury, and if a heavy rain happens to occur when the plant is covered with the lice, they are washed off and the field is safe for the rest of the season. There are also numerous insect enemies and a fungeous disease which kill off immense numbers of the lice. At times a combination of circumstances occurs, under which the plant is killed, root and all. The natural checks upon the increase of the aphids may be insufficient; but dry weather seems to be the most important factor. Without rain the plant cannot replace the sap taken by the aphids, let alone make any growth. In dry weathers the fungus cannot develop, and in the absence of heavy rains to wash them off the plants, the aphids thrive.



Enemies of the Clover Louse.

The most important enemy if this louse is a common fungeous, Empusa aphidis. It is widespread in the United States and Canada, and affects a great variety of aphids. It does not appear in dry weather, but is common after a rain or two at any time during the growing season, but is most abundant under the combined influence of moisture and warmth. Then it sweeps off myriads of aphids.

The clover louse is affected directly or indirectly by a large number of insects, about thirty-three in all. The most important of these appears to be the ladybird beetle. The larvae of this insect destroy immense numbers of these aphids.

PROPER CARE IN KILLING HOGS IMPROVES QUALITY OF MEAT

A well-selected butchering outfit and a convenient place for working are important considerations at hog-killing time. To aid in this work demonstration specialists of the department suggest as a handy and complete "kit" two butcher knives, two "bell" or candlestick scrapers, a meat saw, and a sharpening steel. The meat saw is for sawing down the backbone and cutting up the carcass. The candlestick scrapers have detachable handles, and are used to remove the hair and scurf from the hogs. A long waterproof apron, which will protect the clothing, can be had at a small cost.

Preparation of Animals.

A 24 to 36-hour fast, plenty of water, careful handling, and rest before slaughter are all important in securing meat in the best condition for use, either fresh or for curing purposes. Food in the stomach decomposes very rapidly after slaughter, and where the dressing is slow the gases generated often affect the flavor of the meat. Water should be given freely up to the time of slaughter, as it keeps the temperature normal.

It is highly important that the animals be not excited in any way sufficiently to raise the temperature of the body. If the animal becomes heated, it is better to allow it to rest overnight before killing than to risk spoiling the meat. It is also essential that the hog be carefully handled so as not to bruise its body.

Points on Killing.

It is customary on the farm to stun hogs before sticking them, although in some localities it is not done. Another method is by shooting the hog through the head with a rifle, although extraordinary care should be exercised in using a rifle around farm buildings. After stunning by a heavy blow on the center of the forehead immediately above the eyes with a poleax, the eight-inch straight-bladed knife is inserted into the hog's throat in the under portion of the neck, to a point just in front of the chest cavity, but not into this cavity. The knife is given a twist and sideward motion to sever the blood vessels and allow the blood to flow. By laying the hog on one side and elevating the ham end the blood will gravitate freely.

Temperature of Water.

A barrel is the receptacle commonly used for scalding. If it is set at the proper slant, with the open end against a table or platform of the proper height and the bottom securely fastened, there is little danger of accident. A strong table built for the purpose would be a very desirable thing on which to work, though it is not absolutely necessary. A box often serves very well. The water for scalding should be heated to the boiling point. This will allow for a reduction of temperature when the water is put into a cold barrel, the best temperature for scalding the hogs being from 145 to 150 degrees. Be careful not to have the water so hot as to cook the skin of the hog. If the water is too hot the hair is likely to set. A small shovelful of hardwood ashes added to the water aids materially in removing the scurf from the body, though it has no effect in loosening the hair. A lump of lime, a handful of soft soap, a little pine tar, or a tablespoonful of concentrated lye has the same effect.

How to Scald a Hog.

The hog should not be scalded before life is extinct, or the blood vessels near the surface of the skin will be cooked, giving a reddish tinge to the carcass. While being scalded the hog should be moved constantly to avoid cooking the skin. Occasionally it should be drawn out of the water to air—when the hair may be "tried." As soon as the hair and scurf slip easily from the surface, scalding is complete. If it is suspected that the water is too hot, scald the hind end of the hog first. If the water is too hot and you overscald the head, you will be adding to the trouble of scraping the part most difficult to clean. When the water is about right, begin by scalding the head.

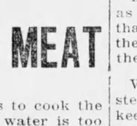
The scraping and cleaning of the hog's skin should be done as soon as possible after removal of the animal from the scalding vat. Scraping a cold hog is a difficult, if not an impossible task. Where it is necessary to reverse the position of the hog in the barrel to complete scalding, the portion scalded should be cleaned before attempting to scald the other end of the hog.

When the hair starts readily, remove the animal from the water and begin scraping. The "bell" scraper should be used with a long, sweeping movement over the sides and ends while the hog is still hot. The head and feet should be cleaned first, as they cool quickly. Pull the ears through the hands to remove the bulk of the hair. Grasp with the hands the lower portions of the legs and twist to assist in cleaning them. Use the "candlestick" scraper for removing the skin and scurf from the flat surfaces and as much as possible from the other parts and finish the cleaning of the entire carass, removing the hair, scurf, and dirt by rinsing with hot water and shaving with the large knife.

Cut the skin on the side of the tendom below the hock to expose the tendons so that a gambrel stick may be inserted. The next step is to hang the hog by his hind legs by means of the gambrel stick high enough so that his head clears the ground. Wash down with hot water, shave over any unfinished patches and wash the entire carcass again to remove all loose hair and scurf.

Occasionally a hog is killed that is too large to scald in a barrel. If it is covered thickly with blankets or with sacks containing a little bran, and hot water poured over it, the hair will be loosened readily.

TRAPPERS WE BU FOR CA



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FARM BRIEFS

Don't carry a lot of old hens over winter that only produce thirty eggs each per year. Have only egg hens.

A leaky roof and roupy chickens go together. A few shingles cost less than one dead chicken.

Reports from Johnson County, Missouri, state that by planting soy beans in the hills with corn the ravages of chinch bugs will be prevented.

As long as your wife does all the milking it is dangerous to boast about what a good dairyman you are.

Select seed potatoes when you dig. The good hills should furnish the seed for next year.

Select the place where you want a walnut or hickory tree to stand and plant a nut there this fall; but first determine whether the shade of the grown tree will fall too much on the garden or field.

The new, stored corn should be well ventilated or it may mold.

Prepare a stable for the calves and yearlings in the sunniest corner of the barn.

Put every acre of land to work. Idle acres like dry cows eat up the profits.

The broiler weight in March is one and three quarter pounds each; April one and a half pounds; May, one and a quarter to two pounds.

If you see a low class, nondescript buck running with a flock of sheep you know at once that the owner is behind the times, and a "dead head" howler."

The hog is the champion rooter, so give him a chance and he will root most industriously for his owner.

Look out for the weanings and colts as cold weather approaches. Be sure that they go into winter quarters in the pink of condition, for there is where the profit comes in.

When pulling pumpkins we leave the stem on; they keep better. Pumpkins keep well stored in fodder if there are no rats around. Rats and pumpkins are not a profitable combination.

Clean every particle of fertilizer out of the drill before putting it away or the parts will rust.

The spring harrowing of winter wheat in Montana reduced the yield whenever tested, while spring rolling increased it.

The common old-fashioned zinnia has been one of the best flowering annual plants this season. It comes in to flower early and will remain in bloom until killed by frost.

Good substantial fences save time and trouble in many ways. How provoking it is to have a corn crop damaged by stock getting through poor fences and making a raid. And an oversupply of new corn is so apt to cause the loss of valuable animals.

While a cow is dry her food should be chiefly roughage. But highly starchy roughage, like straw or corn stalks, is not good for her. Such feeds with exposure to the cold, may cause caked udder or garget.

There are some snakes that ought to be killed — the venomous ones. But there is no good reason for killing any of the others. They are, like the toads, among the farmer's best friends.

June 15th the index figure of price for meat animals was about 5.1 per cent lower than a year ago, 4.7 per cent lower than two years ago, but 2.5 per cent higher than the average of the past five years on June 15th.

A glossy polish may be put on apples by rubbing them lightly with a soft cloth moistened with olive oil. They look as if they were varnished. But never do it with apples you intend to exhibit at a fair or you may be disqualified.

It's mighty expensive economy when building a new house, or remodeling the old one, to neglect putting in plenty of windows. Let in the sunlight and fresh air. Don't be afraid of drafts and night air.

There is just one rule about pasturing meadows in the fall: If they are hard and firm, it may be done safely; if not, it is a very costly procedure, no matted how much it may boost the milk yield. Better boost it some other way.

When the growing season is over all cauliflower plants that show signs of heading should be pulled and placed in the root house, removing all leaves that are not required to protect the head, leaving the roots and the soil that lifted with the plant. Stand them as closely as possible and bank up the outer side. You will thus have nice small heads for a long time after the outside heads are done.

WILSON TO VOTE FOR SUFFRAGE

President Thinks New Jersey Will Benefit by Giving Women Vote.

Washington, Oct. 6.—President Wilson will vote for the woman suffrage state constitutional amendment in New Jersey, his home state, at the special election October 19. He said today he would vote, not as the leader of the Democratic party, but as a private citizen.

Mr. Wilson said he believed the question should not be made a party issue and should be decided by the states, not the national government. The following statement was given at the White House:

"I intend to vote for woman suffrage in New Jersey because I believe that the time has come to extend that privilege and responsibility to the women of the state; but I shall vote, not as the leader of my party in the nation, but only upon my private conviction as a citizen of New Jersey, called upon by the legislature of the state to express the conviction at the polls. I think that New Jersey will be greatly benefited by the change.

"My position with regard to the way in which this great question should be handled is well known. I believe that it should be settled by the states and not by the government, and that in no circumstances should it be made a party question, and my view has grown stronger at every turn of the agitation."

Secretaries Garrison, McAdoo, Redfield and Wilson, who will also vote on the question in the near future, have declared in favor of equal suffrage.

Ashamed of her bad complexion

If you, too, are embarrassed by a pimply, blotchy, unsightly complexion, nine chances out of ten

Resinol Soap will clear it

Just try Resinol Soap for a week and see if it does not make a blessed difference in your skin. It also helps to make red, rough hands and arms soft and white.

In severe or stubborn cases, Resinol Soap should be aided by a little Resinol Ointment. Both are sold by all Druggists. For trial free, write to Dept. 1-P, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

ELECTS EDISON AS CHIEF OF NAVY ADVISORY BOARD

War Observer is Chosen for Secretary.

Washington, Oct. 8.—The new naval board of advisers elected the following officers Friday at its first business meeting:

Chairman—Thomas A. Edison, Orange, N. J.

First Vice Chairman—Dr. Peter Cooper, Hewitt N. Y.

Second Vice Chairman—William L. Saunder, Plainfield, N. J.

Secretary—Thomas Robins, Stamford, Conn.

Assistant to Chairman—M. R. Hutchinson, Orange, N. J.

Mr. Robins observed military conditions at the front in France in the present war.

SIZE OF SEED

The size of a seed as a factor in plant production is the subject of a report by M. B. Cummings of the Vermont agricultural station, in which the author describes experiments in planting sweet peas and a number of garden vegetables. There is, on the whole, a decided advantage in using large and heavy seed. Thus sweet peas from such seed were earlier in blooming, bore more and finer blossoms, and were generally more thrifty.

OLDEST LIVING THINGS

The oldest living things in the world are the giant sequoia trees of our Pacific coast. Naturalists have found seventy-nine specimens more than 2,000 years old, according to their rings, three more than 3,000 years and one that was 3,150. This oldest tree was a sturdy sapling when Paris and Helen fled to Troy.

WILSON SHAVES APPROPRIATIONS

Revises Rough Estimates of Department Heads With Unsparing Hand.

Washington, Oct. 8.—President Wilson intends to satisfy himself that all appropriations asked by the executive departments of the government for the fiscal year 1916-17 have been pared to the bone in the interest of economy.

He has constituted himself a budget committee, in the absence of any such committee under administrative authority or in congress, and will attempt the difficult task of adjusting as nearly as possible the amounts of money to be asked for the running of the government next year to the estimated revenues from all existing sources of taxation.

Revises Rough Estimates.

He has entered on his work with a revision of the rough estimates submitted from the department of justice. For more than one hour he held on the rack Attorney General Gregory, forcing the latter to explain why he needed each particular item of amount in the estimates prepared for that department.

The President applied the pruning shears, and the Attorney General went back to have his estimate revised. The total he will present the President next time will be less than the original by a considerable amount.

With the experience of the Attorney General before them the heads of the various departments of the government have sent the word along the line to their fiscal subordinates to cut the estimates to the quick, and then to cut some more.

Cabinet Members Careful.

The cabinet members feel they are to be sent back by the President to do some more paring, but they want to be in a position to protest against the President's economy plans with safe ground on which to stand.

The President is paving the way for his plan of augmentation of the defenses of the country without putting such an additional burden on the people that they will protest.

His friends say the President has studied the expenditures from the viewpoint of the late Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island, who asserted in the senate the government could save $1,000,000 a day with efficient management and give the country better returns for the money expended in government works and the carrying on of government business.

TO IMITATE NAVY BOOST FOR ARMY

Believed Secretary Garrison Will Ask for Increased Budget for 1916.

Washington, Oct. 8.—Secretary Garrison's estimates on army needs in connection with the national defense program, being framed for presentation to congress by direction of President Wilson, are believed to have been completed and approved by the President, although no intimation of the increase to be asked in the coming military budget has been given out.

It was learned today, however, that Mr. Garrison, now at Hot Springs, Va., with Mrs. Garrison, who has been in poor health recently, would not return to Washington until October 19. As his estimates for the coming year must be in the hands of the secretary of the treasury by October 15, this is taken to mean that they have been completed and approved.

War department plans, it is understood, contemplate an increase in expenditures on the military establishment on a par with navy increases to be urged. It is generally admitted that Secretary Daniels will recommend an increase of a million and a quarter dollars or more over last year's navy budget. He will see President Wilson for final discussion of navy plans probably next Monday.

RUSSIANS SINK 19 TURK SHIPS

Petrograd, Oct. 11. — Nineteen Turkish ships were sunk by two Russian torpedo boats last Thursday off the coast of Anatolia, the Russian admiralty announced today. Eighteen of the ships were laden with food supplies for the Turkish army and the other carried munitions.

SUCCESS OF A NEW REMEDY FOR BACKACHE, RHEUMATISM, KIDNEYS

Folks in Toledo and adjoining counties are delighted with the results they have obtained my using "AN-URIC," the newest discovery of Dr. Pierce, who is head of the **Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute** in Buffalo, N. Y. Those who started the day with a backache, stiff legs, arms and muscles, and an aching head (worn out before the day began because they were in and out of bed half a dozen times at night) are appreciating the perfect rest, comfort and new strength they obtained from Doctor Pierce's An-uric Tablets. To prove that this is a certain uric acid solvent and conquers headache, kidney and bladder diseases and rheumatism, if you've never used the "An-uric," cut this out and send 10 cents to Doctor Pierce for a large sample package. This will prove to you that "An-Uric" is thirty-seven times more active than lithia in eliminating uric acid—and the most perfect kidney and bladder corrector. If you are a sufferer, go to your best druggist and ask for a 50-cent box of "An-uric." You run no risk for Dr. Pierce's good name stands behind this wonderful new discovery as it has for the past half century for his "Favorite Prescription" for weak women and "Pleasant Pellets" for liver ills.—Adv.

"First Lady-Elect" Who'll Hold Whitehouse Sway

Mrs. Norman Galt, whose engagement to President Wilson has been announced.

Washington society was surprised October 6 at the announcement that President Woodrow Wilson was engaged to marry Mrs. Norman Galt, of Washington. The wedding date had not been definitely decided at the time the announcement was made. The President and Mrs. Galt had been together a great deal in public lately, but no particular importance was attached to this fact. In consequence, the very brief announcement made by Secretary Tumulty was a distinct surprise.

The telegraph lines into the executive offices were simply swamped with messages of congratulation from all over the United States. They began to reach Washington before midnight, October 6, and the volume constantly increased. Represented in the signatures were the leaders of the Democracy in the nation and many personal friends of the President.

The President has been a widower for 14 months, while Mrs. Galt's husband died eight years ago.

Mrs. Galt is 39 years old. She has not taken any prominent part in Washington society, so far as official society is concerned. It is expected, however, that, for the first time since the Taft administration, White House functions will become an important factor in Washington life after the couple are married. The next Mrs. Wilson is a beautiful woman. She is of medium height, with wavy, light brown hair, with gray eyes and delicately molded features.

She is an accomplished musician, and this talent, in a measure, is responsible for her romance, as it was through music that Miss Margaret Wilson, the President's only unmarried daughter, was attracted to her. Miss Wilson first introduced the woman who is to be her stepmother to her father. Mrs. Galt spent a month with Miss Wilson at Cornish this summer, and they have been extremely intimate for about a year.

LOVE INSURANCE

BY

EARL DERR BIGGERS

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Continued from First Page

added sarcastically: "Sorry to bore you with this."

His lordship laughed.

"Right-o, old fellow. I'm not interested."

"But haven't you just lost—"

"A diamond necklace? Yes." They had reached a particularly dark and secluded spot beneath the canopy of palm leaves. Harrowby turned suddenly and put his hands on Minot's shoulders. "Mr. Minot," he said, "you are here to see that nothing interferes with my marriage to Miss Meyrick. I trust you are determined to do your duty to your employers?"

"Absolutely. That is why—"

"Then," replied Harrowby quickly, "I am going to ask you to take charge of this for me."

Suddenly Minot felt something cold and glassy in his hand. Startled, he looked down. Even in the dark, Chain Lightning's Collar sparkled like the famous toy that it was.

"Your lordship!—"

"I can't explain now. I can only tell you it is quite necessary that you help me at this time. If you wish to do your full duty by Mr. Jephson."

"Who took this necklace from Miss Meyrick's hair?" asked Minot hotly.

"I did. I assure you it was the only way to prevent our plans from going awry. Please keep it until I ask you for it."

And turning, Lord Harrowby walked rapidly toward the house.

"The brute!" Angrily Mr. Minot stood turning the necklace over in his hand. "So he frightened the girl he is to marry—the girl he is supposed to love—"

What should he do? Go to her, and tell her of Harrowby's amiable eccentricities? He could hardly do that—Harrowby had taken him into his confidence—and besides there was Jephson of the great bald head, the Peter Pan eyes. Nothing to do but wait.

Returning to the hotel from Mrs. Bruce's villa, he found awaiting him a cable from Jephson. The cable assured him that beyond any question the man in San Marco was Allan Harrowby and, like Caesar's wife, above suspicion.

Yet even as he read, Lord Harrowby walked through the lobby, and at his side was Mr. James O'Malley, house detective of the Hotel de la Pax. They came from the manager's office, where they had evidently been closeted.

With the cablegram in his hand, Minot entered the elevator and ascended to his room. The other hand was in the pocket of his top coat; closed tightly upon Chain Lightning's Collar—the bauble that the Earl of Raybrook had once wagered against a kiss.

CHAPTER VIII.

Mr. Minot opened his eyes on Thursday morning with the uncomfortable feeling that he was far from his beloved New York. For a moment he lay dazed, wandering in that dim borderland between sleep and waking. Then, suddenly, he remembered.

"Oh, yes, by jove," he muttered, "I've been knighted. Groom of the Back-Stairs Scandals and Keeper of the Royal Jewels—that's me."

He lifted his pillow. There on the white sheet sparkled the necklace of which the whole British nobility was proud—Chain Lightning's Collar. Some twenty-five blue-white diamonds, pear-shaped, perfectly graduated. His for the moment!

"What's Harrowby up to, I wonder?" he reflected. "The dear old top! Nice, pleasant little party if a policeman should find this in my pocket."

Another perfect day shone in that narrow Spanish street. Up in Manhattan theatrical press agents were crowning huge piles of snow with posters announcing their attractions. Ferries were held up by ice in the river. A breeze from the Arctic swept round the Flatiron building. Here lazy summer lolled on the bosom of the town.

In the hotel dining room Mr. Minot encountered Jack Paddock, superb in white flannels above. his grapefruit He accepted Paddock's invitation to join him.

"By the way," said Mrs. Bruce's jester, holding up a small, badly printed newspaper, "have you made the acquaintance of the San Marco Mail yet?"

"No—what's that?"

"A morning newspaper—by courtesy. Started here a few weeks back by a noiseless little Spaniard from Havana named Manuel Gonzale. Slipped in here on his rubber soles, Gonzale did—dressed all in white—lovely lemon face—shifty, can't-cash-me eyes. And his newspaper—hot stuff, my boy. It has Town Topics looking like a consular report from Greenland."

"Scandals?" asked Mr. Minot, also attacking a grapefruit.

"Scandals and rumors of scandals. Mostly hints, you know. Several references this morning to our proud and haughty friend, Lord Harrowby. For example, Madame On Dit, writing in her column on page one, has this to say: 'The impecunious but titled Englishman who has arrived in our midst recently with the idea of connecting with certain American dollars has an interesting time ahead of him, if rumor speaks true. The little incident in the lobby of a local hotel the other evening—which was duly reported in this column at the time—was but a mild beginning. The gentleman in charge of the claimant to the title held so jealously by our British friend promises immediately developments which will be rich, rare and racy.'"

"Rich, rare and racy," repeated Minot thoughtfully. "Ah, yes—we were to watch Mr. Trimmer. I had almost forgot him in the excitement of last evening. By the way, does the Mail know anything about the disappearance of Chain Lightning's Collar?"

"Not as yet," smiled Mr. Paddock, "although Madame On Dit claims to have been a guest at the dinner. By the way, what do you make of last night's melodramatic farce?"

"I don't know what to make of it," answered Minot truthfully. He was suddenly conscious of the necklace in his inside coat pocket.

"Then all I can say, my dear Watson," replied Mr. Paddock with burlesque seriousness, "is that you are unmistakably lacking in my powers of deduction. Give me a cigarette, and I'll tell you the name of the man who is gloating over those diamonds today."

"All right," smiled Minot. "Go ahead."

Mr. Paddock, reaching for a match tray, spoke in a low tone in Minot's ear.

"Martin Wall," he said. He leaned back. "You ask how I arrived at my conclusion. Simple enough. I went through the list of guests for possible crooks, and eliminated them one by one. The man I have mentioned alone was left. Ever notice his eyes—remind me of Manuel Gonzale's. He's too polished, too slick, too good to be true. He's traveled too much—nobody travels as much as he has except for the very good reason that a detective is on the trail. And he made friends with simple old Harrowby on an Atlantic liner—that, if you read popular fiction, is alone enough to condemn him. Believe me, Dick, Martin Wall should be watched."

"All right," laughed Minot, "you watch him."

"I've a notion to. Harrowby makes me weary. Won't call in a solitary detective. Anyone might think he doesn't want the necklace back."

After breakfast Minot and Paddock played five sets of tennis on the hotel courts. And Mr. Minot won, despite the Harrowby diamonds in his trousers pocket, weighing him down. Luncheon over, Mr. Paddock suggested a drive to Tarragona Island.

"A little bit of nowhere a mile offshore," he said. "No man can ever know the true inwardness of the word lonesome until he's seen Tarragona."

(To Be Continued.)

Self Heating Iron

NEW "STANDARD" Makes and contains its own Heat. Works while it is heating, heats while it is working. Saves miles of walking.

Saves its Cost Every Month. Economical, safe, convenient. The "Standard" is stove, fuel, heat—all in one. Fire is inside. Carry it about, go where you please. Don't stay in hot kitchen; iron any place, any room, on porch or under shade tree. Go right along, one thing after another.

All kinds of clothes ironed better in half the time. No waiting, no stopping to change irons. Right heat. Easily regulated. No time wasted. Iron on table all the time, one hand on the iron, the other to turn and fold the clothes. The "Standard" is neat, durable and compact; all parts within radius of iron and handle. No tanks nor fittings standing out at sides or ends to hinder or be in the way. No wires or hose attached to bother. Right size, right shape, right weight. Cheapest fuel, two cents does ordinary family ironing. Every iron tested before shipping. Ready for use when received. Price low Sent anywhere

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AGENTS MAKE MONEY. Men or Women. Quick, easy, sure. All year business. Experience not necessary. Sells on merit—sells itself. They buy on sight. Every home a prospect. Every woman needs it. Price low—all can afford it. HOW THEY DO SELL—Even 2 or 3 a day gives $27 to $40 a week profit; 6 sales a day is fair for an agent; some will sell a dozen in one day. Show 10 families—sell 8. Not sold in stores. Send no money. Write postal today for description, agents selling plan. How to get FREE SAMPLE.

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U. S. HARVEST TO BREAK RECORD

Wheat Yield Exceeds Billion Bushels and Corn Crop Largest Grown.

Washington, Oct. 7. — American harvests this year will be the most valuable crop ever produced.

With the wheat crop exceeding 1,000,000,000 bushels, the largest ever produced in one season by any nation and a corn crop which also may prove to be the largest ever grown, the government's October crop report, issued today, announced preliminary estimates which indicate record harvests of oats, barley, rye, sweet potatoes, rice, tobacco and hay.

Corn still is king of crops, with indications of 3,026,159,000 bushels. While that is 98,000,000 bushels below the record of 1912, the final production when the harvest is finished and all statistics compiled, may more than make up the difference.

The higher prices this year assure the most valuable corn crop ever grown. At prices to farmers prevailing Oct. 1 the corn crop is worth $2,133,000,000.

Wheat prospects increased as the growing season progressed and the government's early season forcasts moved up month by month so that today's preliminary estimate of production was placed at 1,092,029,000 bushels.

Wet weather at harvest time, however, reduced the quality of winter wheat so much that much of it will not be available for milling purposes and will have to be used for feed.

At prices prevailing Oct. 1, the farm value of the crop is $910,844,000, considerably more than ever was paid for a wheat crop before.

September weather was particularly destructive to potatoes, causing a reduction of 37,758,000 bushels or 10 per cent, in the forecast of production.

Tobacco also suffered from unfavorable conditions, which caused a decrease of 21,345,000 pounds in the production forecast. Tobacco, however, promises to exceed the record crop of 1909 by 43,000,000 pounds.

Oats will exceed the record crop of 1912 by almost 100,000,0000 bushels. Barley will exceed its record by 13,000,000 bushels; sweet potatoes by 5,000 000 bushels; rice by 500,000 bushels, and hay by 8,000,000 tons.

WILSON WANTS SUGAR TAXED

Will Ask Postponement of Date for Putting It on Free List.

BY J. A. MATHEWS.

Washington, Oct. 8.—As intimated heretofore in these dispatches the administration has finally decided to ask for a postponement of the date for putting sugar on the free list.

President Wilson will get this legislation promptly for the asking. In short, he would never have had free sugar even in prospect but for his personal insistence upon it, even against the advice of some of his closest friends in congress. The plan for the postponement of the free sugar program probably means a duty will be retained on sugar for some time to come if not permanently.

Hasn't Changed Views.

President Wilson's friends say that his economic views on the necessity for free sugar have not been successfully assailed by the decision to keep the article off the free list. The President's friends insist the duty was not needed for the industry. That they still insist upon, and they declare the removal of the duty so far as it went did not reduce the cost of the article to the consumer. Sugar prices have gone up even in face of a lower duty. Therefore, as the Democratic leaders reason, the only viewpoint from which the sugar duty is to be considered is the revenue necessities.

The European war has reduced imports and depleted revenues. The war could not have been foreseen at the time the revenue bill was arranged. The $60,000,000, which is the amount of revenue expected from sugar next year, is needed. The treasury situation requires it and the unexpected drain upon the resources for national defense not anticipated at the time the Simmons-Underwood law was passed will still further embarrass the revenues. This is the line of reasoning advanced to justify the postponement of the free sugar law.

Leaders Will Confer.

Democratic members of the ways and means committee will be called together two weeks ahead of the regular session in December to consider revenues.

Representative Dixon of Indiana, a member now in Washington, says the President will be given just what he recommends to congress in the way of legislation to augment the revenues.

RUSSIA MAKES TERMS EASIER FOR IMPORTERS

U. S. Merchants May Give One-Year Bonds Now.

Washington, Oct. 8.—The board of foreign and domestic commerce has been informed by its agent in New York, it was learned today, that informal negotiations with the Russian commercial attache there have resulted in modification of conditions prescribed as to the filing of bonds by importers to guarantee the Russian government against the re-exportation of Russian goods imported under the agreement for lifting the Russian embargo.

Importers originally were required to furnish three bonds covering the value of the goods. One year bonds will now be accepted, to be renewed if the war is still in progress when they expire.

Efforts to maintain an all-year trade with the frozen White Sea ports of Russia were reported by Commercial Attache Baker at Petrograd. The lifting of the embargo is expected to make available return cargoes for ships now plying between New York and Archangel. The Russian-American Steamship line plans to continue its direct service to Archangel, with sailings every 11 days, until the end of January, although ice breakers will be necessary to keep the harbor clear within a short time.

GREENE ESTIMATES WAR LOSSES 7,997,000 MEN

Gives Figures Showing Allies Suffer Most.

West Point, N. Y., Oct. 8.—Gen. Francis Vinton Greene, of the United States army, retired, in an address on the war before the New York State Historical Association last night gave what he called an "intelligent guess" of the casualties. He estimated the number of killed at 2,066,000, the wounded at 3,626,000, the missing 2,205,000, and the total casualties at 7,997,000. These were minimum figures, the general said.

General Greene divided the total losses as follows: Great Britain, 392,000; France, 1,400,000; Russia, 2,200,000; Italy, 25,000; Belgium, 80,000; Serbia, 70,000. Total allied losses, 4,167,000.

Losses of the Teutonic allies were estimated as: Germany, 1,800,000; Austria, 1,800,000; Turkey, 130,000. Total for Teutonic allies, 3,830,000.

BREAKING OUT ITCHED ON FACE

Started Like Water Blisters. Scratched Even In Sleep. Would Bleed and Get Larger.

HEALED BY CUTICURA SOAP AND OINTMENT

"My little boy, two years old, had a breaking out on his face. The breaking out started just like water blisters. It must have itched for he scratched it even in his sleep. He would sometimes wake up and be fretful. He would scratch, and of course it would bleed and get larger. I was afraid of blood poison.

"I saw an advertisement for Cuticura Soap and Ointment and sent for some. In a couple of weeks his face was healed up and now there is no scar or mark on it." (Signed) Mrs. A. M. Gollnick, 327 Caledonia St., La Cross, Wis., March 25, '15.

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AUTOMOBILE FREE

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Just say you are willing to work, I will start you right, show you how, teach you free so you can make this big money. Others are doing it. Mrs. Hoff of Pa., writes:—"I made $18 in five days." Mrs. Harmon writes:—"Cleared $30 in one day." Spicer of Cal., writes:—"Made $20.75 first day." Mr. McCullough, Ill., writes:—"Myself and four sub-agents made $83.72 yesterday; profit $15 today." Miss Hale (a school teacher) "Made $36 yesterday; $30 this week." You can make just as much in all or your spare time.

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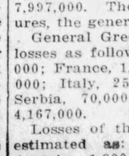

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BLADE PATTERNS LATEST FASHIONS

The Blade will supply its readers with patterns of these designs at the rate of 10 cents for each pattern. The patterns are perfect fitting. All seams allowed. Full directions for making. In ordering give size, number, name, etc.

Address: Pattern Department. The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

7353—Girls' Dress.

In this novel bodice there is a slash across the front at yoke depth and the lower portion of the waist is lengthened beyond the edge and gathered along this line, producing a yoke effect. The same adjustment is employed in the back of the waist, where there is a simulated closing, while the real one is in front. The sleeves are full length and puff above the cuff. The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 42 inches, bust measure.

Ladies' Waist. No. 7408.

7361—Girls' Dress.

In this original design the fronts are cut away to show a flat vest, except at the lower edge, where they form a narrow belt. There is a wide, flat collar and regulation, full length sleeves. The skirt is attached to the blouse and is pleated all around, with panel front. For school wear this dress will be pretty in serge or gabardine with vest of plaid taffetas. The pattern is cut in sizes 6, 8, 10 years.

Misses' Dress, No. 7431.

This pretty frock is in the "baby" style. It hangs in long lines from shoulder to hem. In front there is a surplice vest, below which is a shaped piecing, taking the place of a belt, and a similar piecing is used in the back. The sleeves are loose, but plain and they are finished with a cuff at the wrist. The style is suitable for fine serge, charmause, crepe de chine and other soft fabrics. The pattern is cut in sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20 years.

7400—Ladies' Apron.

Child's Pajamas, No. 7403.

Very nice and snug for winter these pajamas consist of trousers held up by suspender straps and of a jacket which closes in front and is made with long sleeves. Madras, outing flannel and warm materials are liked for this garment in winter. The pattern is cut in sizes 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

7406—Ladies' Dress.

Semi princess in style, this dress is altogether novel. The fitted front panel is cut in one with the side piecing of the skirt. The sides and back of the blouse are separate from the skirt, which is full and gathered. High and low collars are both provided in the pattern and the long, full sleeve may be shortened at will. The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure.

Ladies' Yoke Skirt, No. 7409.

This handsome walking skirt is made with three gores, a center front closing and a box pleat panel in the back. The shaped yoke is used at the sides only. The lower edge of the skirt measures 2¾ yards in the medium size and the style is suitable for serge, gabardine, poplin and other woolen fabrics. The pattern is cut in sizes 22 to 32 inches, waist measure.

London has a school in which bachelors are taught to make beds, cook, sew and look after the home needs generally.

Deposits of potash have been found in two Spanish provinces that promise to yield large returns when developed.

TOLEDO BLADE

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1915.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE.....Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover each week all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is specially prepared for the American home.

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Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second-class mail matter.

The Weekly Blade has over a million readers a week.

Guaranteed Circulation

The circulation of The Toledo Weekly Blade for the year 1914 has been audited and is guaranteed by the Audit Bureau of Circulations, the recognized authority on expert circulation examinations.

How silly today is the rumor of yesterday.

Russia, instead of suing for peace, is negotiating more bother.

If Captain von Papen ever told a Yankee that he had better hold his tongue it must have been the kind of Yankee who is too proud to fight.

Guess the silver lining of the Balkan cloud is made of lead.

Mr. Wilson's idea is that woman suffrage is a good thing for states that want it. 'Twould never do to apply the same rule to lynching.

Many persons, when they call you on the phone, expect to do all the talking.

An Oregon woman wants a divorce because they have moved eight times since their marriage and her husband hasn't kissed her for four years. He is not much of a husband who doesn't kiss his wife every time they move.

President Wilson's busy day—advocates national preparedness, recommends woman suffrage in New Jersey and endorses matrimony.

Now you can see what is going to happen to the one-term plank in the Baltimore platform.

Some people want the war stopped now and others want somebody licked to a frazzle before it is ended.

The New York girl who says she was married in fun isn't giggling now.

Some people seem to think a poet has a heavenly harp with which he put his soul in tune. They can't conceive of a poet sweating out his stuff.

By coming out for preparedness the President hits piffle another blow.

No woman will believe the wireless telephone is a success until somebody rings her up.

The kind of optimism men buy by the glass is seven-eighths apprehension.

An order from the Allies for $15,000,000 worth of artificial legs and arms has been received in this country. They may patch up a hero who has lost a leg or arm, but God help the blind one. For him there is no sunrise.

Any pessimist will tell you that if you do as you expect to be done by somebody will do you.

Once upon a time men are supposed to have made marriage proposals on their knees. But that style went out when tight trousers came in.

Dr. Mary Walker thinks collar buttons drive men crazy. Well, religion drives women crazy. One sex has no particular mental advantage over the other.

Small boys are the greatest boasters. But many of them outgrow it.

Notwithstanding an Ohio girl sold ten pounds of old love letters to the ragman for five cents, we refuse to believe that romance is dead.

You can't make a man who never ate limburger cheese believe it doesn't taste like it smells.

Some women have too much sense to yearn for moder husbands. An average sort of animal is good enough for them.

If all the world loves a lover that explains the unpopularity of eugenists.

Undesirable fame would seem to come from having one's name attached to some law. So many people hate law.

Six feet of Texas soil is all any Mexican has taken so far.

Sometimes it looks as if Mr. Bryan's opposition to grass, should he take such a stand, would make two blades grow where only one grew before.

Sometimes, after a self-made man marries, he has to be made over.

President Wilson went home to vote at the primaries. Evidently he is still interested in politics.

Yaqui Indians, born and raised in ignorance, have to commit atrocities with the means they have at hand.

Desire to get rich quick has resulted in many a Sunday school superintendent losing his job in the bank.

War has changed St. Petersburg to Petrograd, Servia to Serbia, and it looks as if it might change Bulgaria to Buttinsky.

Probably it is all for the best that few men can get rich quick. Rapid acquirement of wealth often results in a rush of money to the head.

DEMOCRACY AND HIGH TARIFF

There is no mistaking the signs. The Democrats are getting ready to revise the tariff—upward.

The first indication was to be read in the President's letter to Former Governor Cox on the proposed tariff commission. Mr. Wilson expressed opposition to this scheme, saying that the department of commerce was equipped with the machinery to do that which a tariff commission would do. He hinted, gently and vaguely, that that machinery was now at work. Later, the President let it be known that means would be taken to protect the country against a flood of cheap manufactures from Europe after the war was ended. Also, he let it be known that he had an "open mind" on the question of retaining the sugar duties.

Another sign was the request of Secretary Redfield for an expression of views on methods to offset the "dumping" of cheap foreign products on American markets, to the damage alike of the present prosperity and the rising tendency of wages. He said he was in favor of giving American industry the protection it needed though he had a "frank preference for such methods as have nothing to do with tariffs or duties." As the tariff is the protective measure that can be applied most easily and is probably the only one that would not lead us into a morass of international complications, we may assume that Mr. Redfield will shortly see his way clear to favoring a boost in customs duties.

Again—it is proposed in Washington to issue bonds for the reorganization of the national defense. Congress will probably see a simpler way to raise money for this service and one that will not run counter to Democratic principles and promises. The Democrats are sworn to a tariff for revenue only. They should find no difficulty in saying they are sworn to a tariff which will raise revenues for all government purposes. To borrow money when borrowing is foolish and unnecessary will neither be a patriotic act nor a bolster for a partisan doctrine.

"Let the tariff be revised by its friends," was a campaign phrase when Mr. Taft was running. It may prove, eight years after, that the enemies of the tariff will perform the revision very much as its friends would have if they had the chance to do so now.

A LITTLE FICTION OF THE WAR

Whenever there is increase of activities in northern France, the cables carry a rubber-stamp sentence: "Among the prisoners taken were soldiers brought from the eastern theatre of war." It is the same way when the Russian campaign livens up. "Von Hindenburg has been reinforced with men drawn from the western front."

There is an impression with us, caused by these stereotyped sentences, that the Germans shunt their troops back and forth like the shuttle in a sewing machine. It is from eight hundred to a thousand miles between eastern and western fronts. Obviously armies cannot be moved over such distances with the astonishing ease that the Kaiser races from France to Russia and Russia to Belgium. As a matter of fact, they are not moved that way. The Germans don't claim that they are. It is the correspondents with the Allies who have kept this fiction alive if, in the first place, they did not invent it. Von Hindenburg fought his remarkable campaign mostly with new troops whose first acquaintance with fighting was acquired in Galicia and Poland. The soldiers in the west have, for the most part, been there since the beginning of their active service.

There may have been some shifting of troops from border to border. But it was never on such a scale as reported. It was never the simple operation it was made to appear. The Germans who hear of it from foreign dispatches must be mightily amused with it. They must read it as an attempt on the part of the enemy to exaggerate German military facilities beyond the enormous extent these facilities actually are.

THE HUMAN HEAT ENGINE

An engineer who has done work in Burma, and written about it for the Engineering News, closes his article with this paragraph:

"It has been my observation that an unskilled laborer is the same as any other form of engine and like any other heat engine can only perform as much work as the fuel it consumes. The Hindu is a notoriously light feeder and most of his foods are low in calorific value; consequently he is not strong in energy."

The Americans have been lectured for a long time as a people who ate too much. They have also been urged to lead the strenuous life, and it is the common belief that Americans do. Assuming that the engineer from India is right, our lecturers ought to get together. Either they should advise much feeding in order that we may do much work, or they should declaim against hard work because it makes people eat too much.

CHIP BOATS

Hans Sebel was sailing chip boats on the untroubled surface of the horse trough. Now Hans was only four years old, but his ambition was just as keen as the ambitions of full grown men, who sail chip boats on horse troughs, or try to. Poor little Hans, because he didn't have body enough to take care of the fierce reactions of his far-reaching purpose, lost his tiny balance and fell into the pool. That is why the little village of Highland, Illinois, is sad today. For Hans lived on Main street and all the passersby had many times seen Hans sailing his little boats.

The way of little Hans is pretty nearly the way of all. Most of us are leaning over the edge of the horse trough—as far over as we safely may—trying to make our ships come back to us. They are only chip boats for the most part, but they loom up out there, seemingly very important, deep freighted with our hopes and fears, wavering with our lack of purpose, careening with our confused impulses. Now and then one of us leans over a bit too far in an effort to guide a badly built craft into port, or to keep a pirate vessel away from our own snug little harbor—and we fall into the horse trough, like Hans Sebel, and that is the end of us.

Few are destined to unique experiences in life. We all sail our boats of chips, either near the edge or farther toward the middle. Most of us, sooner or later, fall into the trough. Some just topple over at the edge without having risked a boat or brought a galleon into port. Others die, more nobly and perhaps more profitably for the rest, in the far reaches.

A NEW IMMIGRATION

There has been a good deal of speculation as to whether the flood of immigration will be resumed upon the declaration of peace, Europe being impoverished, or will remain at ebb, Europe needing its manhood to rebuild its industries and replant its fields. None of us, of course, can say just exactly what will follow the war. We can only guess. But some of the guessing is interesting and we consider it worth while to point out a new phase of it as set forth by the Chicago Herald.

The burden of war taxes will be hardest upon people in "moderate circumstances," the rich being able to bear it, the poor incapable of standing more woes than they already have. What will the "middle classes" do?

"Are they going to stay in their native lands, when the grip of martial law is relaxed, and pay taxes that will take half their incomes and half their children's and their grandchildren's incomes? During the war patriotism and other influences kept them from leaving. But when the war is over, will they feel these pressures?

Are we not likely to see, when the European war ends, a sort of immigration into this and other comparatively low-taxed countries that has never been known before? Not a migration of those who have little or nothing save strong hands and a willingness to work, but a migration of money."

This country can offer not only low taxes, but also safe investment, ways of living that Europe will not see again in a generation, incentives to ambition and security from racial hates. It would be strange if these advantages had no appeal to Europeans whose property has been acquired by careful hoarding and who see it swiftly disappearing before the demands of the tax collector.

ANOTHER CONVERT

Representative Mann of Illinois, Republican leader in the House, has been classified with the little army and little navy people. He has been a consistent opponent of increases in military appropriations. Like many other men in congress, he seemed to look upon national defense as a luxury which might just as well be dispensed with.

The war has affected Representative Mann as it has Senator Burton. He has discovered that armies and navies are really useful institutions, serving other purposes than lending color to and setting the pace for inauguration parades. In St. Louis, the other day, he said:

"We have the wealth. We have the men. But we do not have the organization, the means, the experience or the mthods sufficiently developed and provided to make proper defense against foreign foe or attack. We must provide all that is necessary for our protection and we must do it soon and completely."

Representative Mann's words are significant largely because what he says reflects his party's congressional policy. If there are not enough patriotic Democrats to carry through President Wilson's and Secretary Garrison's program of defense, as appears likely, the Republican votes will make it certain.

AN ETERNAL MILITARY CIRCLE

So far in the war, the atack has seemed to have the better of the defense. But the advantage is veering around. The Germans are said to have devised an artificial stone superior to concrete and capable of standing against the biggest existing shells. It is claimed for the English that they have found the perfect defense against submarine warfare.

It is the history of warfare that effective measures of offense are quickly matched with effective defense. As engineers develop elaborate fortification works, ordnance experts develop guns capable of leveling these works. Liege, Namur, Antwerp, Przemysl, the mighty Russian forts, succumbed before heavy mortars. The French know that if they permitted the Germans to bring their pieces within range of Verdun, Verdun would fall. They have sacrificed thousands of men to keep those guns away from works which were built with the idea that they could resist any gun of any calibre and power.

So long as wars are fought, there will probably be no point whre forts can truly be called impregnable, guns irresistible. Man's ingenuity in one direction provides only momentary triumph. It is met by cleverness and intelligence in another.

THE DIPLOMATIST WHO WON

German diplomacy in Greece which a few days ago seemed doomed to complete and ignominious failure is today triumphant. But if you looked for the German who accomplished this achievement for his country, you would not go to the German legation. You would find the accomplished diplomatist in the palace. That one happens to be Sophie, queen of the Hellenes, born a princess of Prussia and sister to William II., emperor of Germany.

SURFEITED WITH WONDERS

Three great achievements have just been chalked up to the credit of the wireless. A station on the Illinois shore of Lake Michigan has established communication with both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. Wednesday, a wireless telephone message was sent frmo Washington to Mare Island in San Francisco bay and received, the distance covered being 2,500 miles. The next day, another wireless telephone message carried from Washington to Honolulu, 4,600 miles away.

These achievements make that 1844 demonstration of the Morse telegraphy between Washington and Baltimore a very puny and feeble effort at using God's gifts to his children. eYt Morse startled the world. The news of it roused excitement and caused discussion everywhere. Nations hastened to decorate Morse and his countrymen, who previously had ridiculed him, struggled to do him honor. We accept great inventions and revolutionary discoveries now as a matter of course. They get a little space in the papers and are promptly forgotten until we wish to use them.

To arouse wonder today, you must work in some other field than science.

Guess the man who can anticipate the simple joy of going out on a frosty morning and wading through the leaves is no older than he feels.

Aren't the women who want to take tobacco away from the men afraid they will drive 'em to drink?

Poetry doesn't require that a man's nose carry an autumn tint.

IMITATE INDIANS IN WAR TACTICS

Canadians Use Wily Tricks Once Practiced by North American Redskins.

Paris, Sept. 30.—"The life of the Canadians at the front takes one back to the tales of the North American Indian, which were the delight of our youth," writes Maurice Barres, the French Academician who is on a visit to the fighting lines as the guest of the French staff.

"This week," he explains, "I saw the huts of the Canadians, built of trees sawed lengthwise, exactly like the log cabins which they build for hunting boxes or the log houses they inhabit sometimes in the prairies north of the Great Lakes.

"A survival of the old Indian romance is found in the Canadian army. Trappers in khaki were shown me who make use of the thousand tricks of their trade against the enemy. They hunt him with the wiliness of the old scalp-hunters, toned down by English humanity.

Fight Like Indians.

"Following in the wake of Germans crawling across the cornfields, the Canadian manages to creep along without causing a single leaf to move. They remain for hours on the watch, lying on their backs and studying the ground around them by means of a little mirror. Should the Germans, reassured by the long silence over the still fields, venture out, he is pounced upon, bound with rope in a couple of seconds. The other day, after a series of such fruitful exploits, the Canadian scouts threw over into the German trenches a number of little cards, inscribed: 'It is useless for you to send out any more patrols: you have Canadians in front of you.'

"I know, of course, that among these volunteers there are many modern Canadians, business men, professional men, workmen. All are not sons of trappers or backwoodsmen. But it is a fact that they have more initiative, more ingenuity and more enterprise than European soldiers. And to look at them, what tenacity there is in their expression!

Decorate Their Tents.

"In a huge open-air depot I w.s examining their military transport vans, all marked with the maple leaf, when my eyes fell on a little tent covered with weird stripes and figures in green paint.

"'What is that?' I asked.

"'A Canadian officer's tent.'

"'But those green signs?'

"'Oh, nothing. The background has merely been arranged so that from above, it will seem to form part of the meadows and woods.'

"But I had recognized amid the splashes of paint various hieroglyphics which again took my mind back to the days of the redskin—the cat's head, the black hand and, finally, the Swastika, the talisman which has come down to us from the farthest ages."

ENGLAND TAKES VAST TERRITORY

Prof. Flamm Explains Where Germany Has Lost 12 Times Land Taken.

The Hague, Oct. 4.—The annexation or no annexation controversy is still raging in Germany.

Professor Flamm is the latest to take up the cudgels in favor of territorial expansion. In the Vossische Zeitung he compares the territorial gains by the central powers in the present war with those of the Allies, and comes to the conclusion that Germany would be justified in holding on to what she has gained. He writes:

"The Allies appear to regard it as a matter of course that the conclusion of peace would see the curtailment of the German frontier and the loss of her colonies. Germany, it need hardly be said, has a different view. She holds an enemy territory won by the sword must and in the end will be recognized by the world at large as a 'fait accampli.'

"Britain apparently thinks that land conquered belonged and still belongs solely to herself and her friends.

"Germany alone must not be allowed to expand. Let us look for a moment at what Britain and her allies annexed to themselves immediately before and during the present war.

"France got in Morocco a land area of 800,000 square kilometers, with 700,000 inhabitants.

"Italy won in Tripoli 240,000 square kilometers with 1,000,000 inhabitants.

"Britain topped these numbers completely. In this war she has taken possession of:

"Egypt, with 994,300 square kilometers and 10,000,000 inhabitants.

"German southwest Africa, 830,960 square kilometers, and 177,000 inhabitants.

"Cameroons, 493,600 square kilometers and 3,500,000 inhabitants.

"Samoa, 2,588 square kilometers and 34,000 inhabitants.

"Cyprus, 9,601 square kilometers and 237,000 inhabitants.

"Lemnos, 454 square kilometers and 27,000 inhabitants.

"Total 2,331,503 square kilometers and 13,761,700 inhabitants.

"Comparing this with the territory possessed by Germany we get the following:

"Belgium, 29,456 square kilometers and 7,000,000 inhabitants.

"North of France, 12,000 square kilometers and 2,000,000 inhabitants.

"Russian Poland, 127,319 square kilometers and 9,400,000 inhabitants.

"Total, 196,061 square kilometers and 19,000,000 inhabitants.

"Thus we see that the territory newly acquired by British amounts to twelve times as much as the enemy territory now occupied by Germany. This is what Britain has already got out of the war. And what do our opponents hope to get at the end of the war?

"Britain will want the German colonies of East Africa, Southwest Africa, Cameroons, Samoa, etc., 3,400,000 square kilometers. France will demand Alsace-Lorraine with 17, 513 square kilometers; Belgium, Rhineland with 26,955 square kilometers; Russia, East and West Prussia with 62,536 square kilometers—a decrease of German possessions in Europe alone of 107,044 square kilometers with 12,000,000 of people.

"Never before the present war had Germany taken exception to British territorial conquests, yet what an outcry Britain raised when Germany occupied Belgium—a land which had permitted itself to become a satellite of Britain.

"What is past is past. We have learned now and have taught others to defy sentimentality in relation to those with whom we have hitherto shared the earth."

FLOWERS GROW ON ICE

Northern Traveler Sees Posies Bloom on Icebergs.

Flowers blooming on icebergs would certainly be a rare sight but persons traveling in the northern portions of the Pacific and sometimes in the North Atlantic have witnessed this strange but very beautiful spectacle.

It appears that some animals carry on their feet a growth of moss, which is deposited on the ice while it is attached to the mainland far in polar regions. In time this decays and forms a shallow soil in which the seeds of buttercups and dandelions often find a lodgment from curren's of winds that doubtless caught them up in some southern clime. These take root and bloom in profusion when the great gleaming iceberg floats out to sea and is carried southward where the soft winds melt the surface and give the seed and plants the moisture they need. Such floating flower gardens, with dazzling peaks of dark-green ice all about them, have been seen far from the home of the iceberg, which is near the arctic circle.

GOTHAM POLICE USE NEW TACTICS TO TRAP CROOKS

Emulating the tactics of the secret police of Paris, where some of the most highly devised schemes for the detection of crime are in practice, the police in New York city are saying little of their up-to-date methods of the investigation of crime. A policeman of any rank who has an idea that will assist in efficient execution of police work is welcome at headquarters, where he is given a hearing by some one of the commissioners.

Who is responsible for the idea of throwing the photographs of persons wanted by the police on the screen could not be learned. It is believed that the unusual success of the police in finding criminals through photographs reproduced in newspapers was responsible for the idea. Not a few persons hunted by the police were located after casual newspaper readers had remembered seeing the person whose photograph confronted them, and gave the police the clew that ultimately led to his arrest.

Pictures on Movie Screens.

Hereafter, it is expected, patrons of moving picture theatres will be unofficially deputized, and will consider themselves active aids of the police in immediately reporting the presence of the person whose picture is shown on the screen, and who is wanted by the police.

Many other methods to assist the police in readily locating criminals and preventing their escape from the city, after the commisison of their crime, are in the process of adoption. So confident are the police of the "zone telephone system," which has just been instituted, that they assert it will be impossible for a criminal to leave Manhattan island after committing a crime, considering that the police are informed soon after the crime is committed

Zone Telephone System.

The "zone telephone system" is worked in conjunction with the telephone company. All the territory for 100 miles from New York in all directions has been split by the telephone company into seven telephone zones. Arrangements have been made whereby any or all of these zones can be connected with police headquarters in New York in a very few minutes. When this is done a telephone operator at headquarters will notify the chiefs of police and sheriffs of scores of cities, towns and hamlets within 100 miles of the city to keep a close watch for a certain person, whose description is given, and who has just committed a crime in New York.

In this way it is expected that it willl be practically impossible for a fugitive from justice to make his escape. Heretofore it took several hours to notify all the police officials, who will now be apprised of the criminal's escape in a few minutes.

A system of signal lights has been installed, connecting headquarters with all the ferry and railroad terminals in and about New York. Pressure of a button at headquarters will light the lights in all these terminals, and in a few seconds the policemen stationed at these places will have word to watch out for the person wanted.

With such modern methods, along with others to be instituted, the police expect that in the course of a short time it will be next to impossible for a criminal to make his escape.

SPEAKER CLARK IN A SPEECH IN MO SAID "WE PASSED A GREAT TARIFF BILL 4-5-6 IN TWO YEARS WE PLACED ON THE STATUTE BOOKS MORE CONSTRUCTIVE LEGISLATION OF THE MOST HIGHLY BENEFICIAL CHARACTER THAN THE REPUBLICANS ENACTED IN TWO DECADES"
G.O.P.

From Des Moines Register and Leader.

Sunday School

THE LITTLE GIRL AND THE GREAT GENERAL

The International Sunday School Lesson for October 17 is "Elisha Heals Naaman the Syrian."—II. Kings ch. 5.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

How the newspapers nowadays bridge the gulf of the centuries! They link the old Bible right up with the events of today. Bible places figure in the latest news and Bible incidents are paralleled in current events. All of us have been reading about Damascus as a military center in the present war, and for many months the place where the civilian French, British, Russian and Italian were interned by the Turks, before they were carried off to Urfa, in Mesopotamia. Now many millions of Sunday School members are studying about this same Damascus—the oldest living city on earth—in connection with a famous military general, a little girl, and a preacher. The incident is one of the most familiar and interesting stories of the Old Testament.

Zest for the human interest element in history leads us to accent the part borne by the little Hebrew serving maid in the miracle of the healing of Naaman, the leper. Because she was not ashamed of her race or her religion, and because she did not harbor any petty resentments, she did a great service for her nation and for her faith, and became one of the immortals of history. At the present time there are thousands of Armenian girls being carried off from devastated homes and murdered families in the Turkish harems. If we can imagine one of these magnanimously seeking to save the life of Enver Pasha we shall have a fair analogy of the ancient story.

"A Great Man, But—"

Every biography has its "but—." "He was a generous man, but he drank." "He was brilliant, but unreliable." "She had charming manners, but was insincere." "They were wealthy and cultured, but their son was a prodigal." Ah, these blemishes, these handicaps these skeletons in the closets. The great Naaman, commander in chief of the Syrian armies, the brains of Syrian statesmanship, closest confidant of King Benhaded, "was a great man * * * but he was a leper."

That terrible fact took the sparkle from the jewels, the glitter from the gold, the flavor from the feasts, the gratification from military and political honors. Nothing else in all Damascus, or in all the world, really mattered to Naaman alongside of the fact that he was a leper. So sin, and its consequent sense of separation from God, mars all the successes and joys that come into a man's life. A man with a wastrel son, or an unhappy home, cannot get any peace out of prosperity or public honor. Little cared Naaman for the huzzahs that greeted him as he went forth on the streets of Damascus; he saw the look of compassion in the eyes of the crowd, and no strong man wants to be pitied.

A Little Girl to the Rescue.

Nevertheless, it was the compassion of a golden-hearted little Hebrew maiden, a slave girl torn from her home and people and a mere menial in Naaman's palace, that effected his deliverance. A rare character was this girl. She did not nurse grievances nor exult in the ill-fortune of her master. Her religion was uppermost in her mind. While busy about the tasks of her mistress, her thoughts were off in Israel, and she feasted her memory on the words and deeds of the prophets of God among her own people. Only such a broad-minded child of Jehovah could have been chosen to so notable a deed for her faith. This loss is a famous illustration of the truth that it is possible to live a great life in a small place.

No mistaken modesty kept this Hebrew maiden from bearing witness to her faith. Doubtless "her heart was in her mouth" as she said to Naaman's wife "Would that my lord were with the prophet that is in Samaria! then would he recover him of his leprosy." That ray of hope flashed through Naaman's household, and into the most sacred precincts of the royal palace itself, and reached the ears of the king.

Of course the king knew only one way of putting the idea into execution: he sent a formal embassy to the king of Israel. That is a blunder kings and rulers are forever making. They think that all things can be accomplished according to the ancient royal rules of order. Official processes, some times called "red tape," bind them hand and foot. They do not understand that the simple, direct measures of democracy, and of the common people, are often more potent than the mandates of royalty. The greatest force in society today is not the decrees of governments.

Consternation fell upon Israel when this extraordinary embassy came from Syria, with its message that Naaman should be cured of his leprosy. The king, in terror, rent his clothes, crying, "Am I God, to kill and make alive?" Politically, the whole affair looked like a trick to embroil the Jews in war.

General at Preacher's Door.

While panic possessed the Court, Elisha, the successor to Elijah, stepped forward with the audacious word—which nevertheless brought relief to the king—"Let him come now to me, and he shall know that there is a prophet in Israel." Whenever the representatives of religion are prompt and bold and upstanding, and ready to assume their obligations and leadership, the good repute of the Cause rises at once. Elisha, like a true prophet, seized every opportunity to vindicate his God.

Now let us summon our imagination as we look upon what followed. Elisha was more of a settled prophet than Elijah and he had a house. It was not much of a house—the preacher's residence is not likely to be pointed out for its pretentiousness — probably it was a single-storied, mud-brick dwelling, without windows. It was an average home for those days, but we have nothing poor enough to compare it with. Of course the neighborhood was not "select" and the neighbors were the common people.

What a sensation was created one day when in front of this house halted a magnificent procession. There were Syrian soldiers in brave array, a glittering escort. There were servants besides, and splendid camels bearing gifts. In the center of it all was the golden chariot of the great Naaman himself. Was ever before such a call upon a poor preacher?

But, look. The prophet does not rush out and prostrate himself before all this pomp and power and wealth. Elisha belonged to that larger body of preachers who have never learned how to grovel before worldly position. He bowed much before God, but he stood upright before men. So the haughty Naaman is kept standing. After a time there comes from the humble dwelling a message—not the prophet himself, but only a message—to the effect that the leper should go and wash seven times in the Jordan.

Patient Angry With Doctor.

Now we come to the nub of the story. The great lesson is in what followed. For Naaman was wroth that he, the mighty general, should have been treated in this casual manner. This Hebrew prophet had not paid due honor to his position. He has expected a great hocus-pocus over his leprosy—signs, incantations, charms, exorcisms, medicines and what not. And here the only satisfaction given him was a curt word sent by a messenger, to go and bath seven times in a dirty Jewish river. He thought of the clear, sparkling Abana River, which flows through the streets of Damascus, and he contrasted it with the muddy flow of the Jordan, and his indignation increased.

Right here comes the sticking point in all matters of personal discipleship. Men want God's healing from sin, but they want it in their own way, with full recognition of their rank. We who are in any wise distinguished — and everybody thinks that he is—do not want salvation in the same way as the heathen. We would have God show Himself sensible of the honor we have done Him by calling upon Him, Naaman fashion. And we would have Him pay especial heed to our case. No simple "Go—wash" will suffice for us. Most of us prefer to seek healing in the clear and convenient waters of Damascus.

Ah, Naaman, they who seek God's favor must accept it on His terms. With Him the great general is on the same plane as the little child. Salvation is simple. But it can be got only in God's way. Naaman would go to the grave a leper unless he first went to the Jordan and washed seven times, in token of full obedience and faith. And still the world's cleansing from sin is in the crimson stream that flows from Calvary. And, thanks to servants wiser than himself in this matter, Naaman decided to follow the prophet's instructions, and so he was made clean and whole.

What a combination of circumstances go into this one healing—as into every other work of God on earth. There was the smitten soldier, directed toward healing by the sympathetic servant. Thus he found God's man and God's plan—and a new life.

MISSOURI IS MUDDY RIVER

Carries Down to Gulf Many Tons of Silt Each Year.

The Missouri is the muddiest river in the Mississippi valley; it carries more silt than any other large river in the United States except possibly the Rio Grande and the Colorado. For every square mile of country drained it carries downstream 381 tons of dissolved and suspended matter each year. In other words, the river gathers annually from the country that it drains more than 123,000,000 tons of silt and soluble matter some of which it distributes over the flood plains below to form productive agricultural lands but most of which finds its way at last to the Gulf of Mexico.

It is by means of data of this kind that geologists compute the rate at which the lands are being eroded away. It has been shown that Missouri river is lowering the surface of the land drained by it at the rate of 1 foot in 6,036 years. The surface of the United States as a whole is now being worn down at the rate of 1 foot to 9,120 years. It has been estimated that if this erosive action of the streams of the United States could have been concentrated on the Isthmus of Panama it would have dug in 73 days the canal which has just been completed, after 10 years' work.

VARIETIES

Baltimore has a factory to utilize tin scraps.

American smokers spent $1,200,000,000 for tobacco last year.

Turkish parents always beat the children on the soles of their feet.

Most of the tea raised in Burma is pickled and eaten as a condiment.

Secretary birds are so called because of the quill-like plumes above their ears.

Illinois has more coal producing counties than any other state, 51 containing mines.

A 20,000-acre rice field is planned for the Sacramento valley in California next year.

Building stone made in Germany from blast furnace slag and lime grows hard as it ages.

The longest will on record was made by a Gloucester engineer, and contained 26,000 words.

Wild birds generally seek their prey in the daytime, while beasts of prey generally seek theirs at night.

The rivers of the United States are wearing down its lands at a rate of about a foot in 9,120 years.

The harbor of Rio de Janiero has 50 miles of anchorage and is said to be the finest yield in the world.

For the convenience of travelers an English firm is compressing tea into blocks resembling plug tobacco.

By means of wireless, warships can talk to submarines, even when the latter are traveling beneath the waves.

Exactly 622,284 people in the United States own railroad stock. The average amount held figures out at $1,000.

It has been found that the ash of the seaweed found on the shores of Manila bay yields 16 per cent of potash.

If a chimpanzee is wounded it stops the bleeding by placing its hand on the wound or dressing it with leaves and grass.

The government of the Philippines will import breeding cattle from India and China, with a view to improving the native stock.

The high cost of living in New York seems high indeed, when it is figured out that it costs New Yorkers $4,000,000 daily for food.

Rats destroy every year at least a twentieth part of the sugarcane in Jamaica, amounting in value to nearly short of $1,000,000.

There are 934 women to every 1,000 men in the United States while in England, Germany and France the women predominate.

The word "shrewd" once signified evil or wicked. Thomas Fuller uses the expression "a shrewd fellow" meaning a wicked man.

Experiments have shown that paper pulp can be economically made from the stalks of the millet that grows prolifically in Manchuria.

The Croton river, which furnishes New York the greater part of the water consumed in the limits, was named for an Indian chief.

The first factory for the manufacturing of British violins has been established in London and employs only disabled soldiers and sailors.

By a chemical process oil is being extracted on a commercial scale annually from the heretofore refuse grape seeds of the wine-making districts.

A boatman on a shallow Missouri river drives his craft with an aerial propeller which is so mounted that it can also be used to steer the boat.

The United States mints sent out $141,500,000 in coin during the year (of which $105,000,000 was gold and $3,000,000 in pennies and 5-cent pieces).

A theory has been advanced by a French scientist that electric current can be made to take the place of food in sustaining life to a considerable degree.

Baltimore, Md., has received more than 200 manuscripts in her municipal song contest. Every state in the union is represented in the poems that have been sent.

When sugar first was made from beets it took about 20 tons of beets to produce a ton of sugar; now it requires only six tons, due to scientific breeding of the beets.

In connection with a new hotel in Honolulu there will be built a glass walled shaft, in which guests of the house can descend into the sea and watch its life.

Horsehair cushions have been found to provide enough elasticity to counteract all the vibrations of aeroplanes and make possible the use of magnetic compasses by British aviators.

Two Canadian scientists have found cobalt superior to nickel for plating other metals, being more durable, requiring less time to apply and producing equal protection with a thinner deposit.

At present, almost all the mahogany used in the United States comes from Europe, though the skin of the tree found in the eastern part of this country is far superior to the foreign product.

A dense cloud of gnats hovering over a Minneapolis church spire caused one of the most unusual false alarms on record. Observers thought smoke was coming from the church and sent in the department.

Honey and wax production of the United States totals $6,000,000 in value annually. One man in southern California is reported to have ready for shipment 20 tons of comb honey from his spring production.

The Glasgow tramway corporation took in last year 689 tons of copper and 87 tons of silver in fares. The former amounted to more than a million dollars, the latter figure being in money terms, however, not avoirdupois.

Flowers are more fragrant when the sun is not shining on them according to a French scientist, because the oil that produces the perfume is covered by the water pressure in the plant cells and this is diminished by sunlight.

Detroit is infested with a pest of worms which citizens refer to as tree climbing snakes. They are several inches long and have about 50 feet each. The name with which they are blessed is phlegethontus quinquelatus.

A flooding device to prevent the explosion of the powder magazine is added to most big battleships. By simply turning on a number of taps, sea water is allowed to rush through pipes into the powder store, which is rendered harmless, in case of fire.

The cause of a disease which has scourged the Nile delta since 2000 B. C. has been discovered. It is parasitic and enters the bodies of river bathers. Evidence on the bodies of ancient mummies goes to show that some of them suffered therefrom.

Vibrations of the floor caused by the playing of an orchestra are said to be sufficient for deaf persons to dance by. This, at least, is the explanation given for a dancing exhibition by deaf couples held in San Francisco recently. Others, not susceptible to these vibrations, fall into the rhythm by watching.

The PEACE PAGE

THOUGHTS IN FURNISHING

MARTHA HOLDEN.

Have you ever noticed the tendency of women to explore new houses in the process of building? No matter whether they know to whom the house belongs, or whose home it is to be, the fact that it is to be someone's is enough. Any day, in a rapidly building city, you may see women climbing up unfinished stairways, their new jackets on their fall suits and their skirts on projecting nails, for the sake of absorbing ideas for somebody else's bungalow or apartment.

It is the home loving, home making spirit in women that prompts them to do this, and a woman who has no home of her own, or thinks about somebody's else new home, is a little lacking in the good quality of nest building. It is the love of little houses, and they have the appeal of coziness to the home heart.

"As I walk through a new house or apartment," said a friend yesterday, "I always just how all my things would look in it."

It is easy enough, in one of these up-to-date houses, to furnish well with old pieces, but what would it be if you lived in our little old cabin? I inquired another member of the group around the wood fire, as we sipped our tea.

"I hope I'd do as well as you," said Mrs. N. who rejoices in a cozy home made perfect.

We all had a mental picture of the old house of our friend, a dear soul who teaches to support dependents and sister. It's a low, rambling building, with double front doors, each opening into a separate room. One of these is the parlor; the other the sitting room. A single door opens between them. The woodwork is white pine. The girl had the walls painted in light tan, a cheap, plain paper. At the short, small paned windows she hung lengths of ecru net, with plain hems. Mattings are upon the floors with inexpensive carpet rugs in the centers of tan and brown. In the sitting room is a fireplace, with a simple wooden mantel shelf. There are brown jars at either end, which in the garden flowers in season and are now filled with purple asters of the woods. There is a simple center table with tan linen cover, a lamp and magazines. Two brown wicker rocking chairs, and some older ones, too, serve to give the room the appearance of home comfort. In the parlor is a small square piano, a long gilt mirror and horsehair soft and chairs—the best set of long ago. But there is also a center table, a lamp and more magazines so that the room is relieved from formality and the cheerlessness of a stiff black haircloth. Two bright chintz cushions on the sofa give it color and an air of comfort.

The woman of limited means, if she has an eye for harmonizing color and a sense of right values, will often contribute a more artistic home interior to the world than the child of wealth, who buys at random and is surrounded by the over carved and gaudily upholstered furniture made to sell to the rich.

Today the choice of wall paper which is modest when plain and not red, comes in the windows. At the present time it is the fashion for curtains to hang straight, unless sometimes there is a slight looping of the overdrapery. In the house which I love to picture as yours the windows frame lovely landscapes, green mountain views, wide fields, old orchards, distant streamlets or an expanse of lake or ocean. Not many members of our fine big family are compelled to look out against tall flat buildings or down upon smoky chimneys and sooty roofs. The city dweller draws close sheltering curtains of fine net on a rod at the top and bottom over his windows and these are left undrawn, to soften the harsh realities of city life.

For the country, I like to think of pleasant curtains of dotted lawn or simple net, hemmed wide and hanging even with the sill. They should be drawn back, so as just to soften the casement frame, but to leave the picture they present in all its amplitude of Nature's charm.

Cheap lace or tawdy satin do not enhance any landscape. If possible, all the curtains upstairs and all down, at least all that present a simultaneous front to the world, should be of the same material. Ruffled muslins upstairs, plain scrim down. Windows are an integral part of the house, and their appropriate decoration is one of the most important considerations of the homemaker.

I judge the taste of people a good deal by the pictures they hang on their walls, but taste is individual, after certain standards have been opened, so I never lay it up against anybody if she doesn't like the same pictures I do. However, I would rather look at a brown reproduction of a good painting than a glossy, high colored chromo by its flaunting, impossible colors.

Better too few than too many pictures and hang them so that the middle of the picture is on a level with your eye as you stand. This is restful. Cheap gilt frames, especially on photographs and brown toned reproductions, are in bad taste. The frame should never dominate the picture. A safe rule in color prints is to use plain wooden moulding toned to the browns or greens most prevalent in the print.

As no home is sanitary that is not dusted every day, have as few ornaments and useless bits as possible to dust. There is restfulness in space. That is why we enjoy the great outdoors. Let Mother Nature be your guide in the matter of color and of spaciousness. If you have a small house do not make it appear smaller with useless ornaments. In buying new furniture try to find dull finished woods. They wear better and look richer. Sit in the chairs before purchasing, lie in the couch, study to buy plain pieces that can be easily kept clean. Try to make your house express you. Because one of your friends buys a big davenport seven feet long and sets it in front of a fireplace in her long living room, it does not follow that a seven-foot piece will look well or invite repose in your small sitting room. Because a silk lamp shade with bead fringe looked well in the ceremonious drawing room of a city friend, is no sign that a good green reading shade, helpful to the sight and restful to the group it includes, is not a better light for you to live by.

Study your own conditions, circumstances, environment, before buying a piece of furniture. If well chosen, it may be a satisfactory member of the family even unto the third and fourth generation. Otherwise, it soon joins the junk in the attic, or is given away to the second-hand man.

Member of the Tariff Commission

MRS. SAMUEL B. SNEATH.

Mrs. Samuel B. Sneath, first vice president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, has received the distinction of being one of two women asked to serve as members of the advisory committee of the Tariff Commission League.

The object is to carry forward a nation-wide campaign of education which will demand of congress the creation and permanent maintenance of a non-partisan tariff commission, which shall be given the broadest powers under the constitution, to the end that tariff enactments shall be based upon ascertained facts and be for the interests of all the people, rather than for political expediency.

James J. Hill is the chairman, and other members of prominence are: Thomas A. Edison, Hon. John Mitchell, Jane Addams, and Ex-Gov. W. D. Hurd of Wisconsin.

admire the boy who has good manners, is neat and clean in habits, and treats his girl friends with the same respect that he would have others show his sisters. Boys, be truthful and honest, and you will succeed in the world and be respected.—Mrs. L. G., West Va.

WHAT'S BEST

In replay to "B. E.," Iowa, I will say to her, Yes; break away from that piece of clay who calls himself a man. Your young life has already been blighted, and as he is so mean to you now at the age of 38, you cannot hope for any betterment with age by remaining with him and enduring many privations untold. Were you in western Kansas you would no doubt find a comfortable home, where you and your child would be much happier and more pleasantly situated, and could earn your living and have respectable clothing.

Too many, in their young girlhood, have borne abuse from their life partners, for fear of what someone will say. It is not right to endure such abuse as "B. E" appears to have to bear. No, make a break now while you have youth upon your side. For when you become old and more infirm his abuse will be harder to bear. I, too, know something of your heartaches and sorrows. Too many men are not fit to have a wife. Not many divorced men make agreeable husbands.

Don't fear to go among strangers. They, perhaps, will do more than those whom you know. Take your troubles to the Lord and leave them with Him. Pray for guidance and direction. Get entirely away from former environments before you are wrecked bodily and mentally.—Aunt Allendorf, Kansas.

THIS AND THAT GOOD TO EAT

Little Spice Cakes.

The housekeeper who has plenty of sour cream at her command can quickly make these delicious little spice cakes. Put together in the order given a half cupful of butter, one cupful and a half of sugar, one-quarter of a teaspoonful each of mace and cloves, one teaspoonful of cinnamon, a scant half teaspoonful of salt, one cupful of thick sour cream, a half teaspoonful of soda dissolved in a teaspoonful of warm water, one egg, one-quarter of a cupful of cornstarch mixed with one pint of entire wheat flour and one cupful of seeded raisins. Bake this in gem pans in a hot oven.

Corned Beef.

When cooking corned beef put on in cold water, heat slowly to the boiling point, then drain. Add fresh boiling water to cover and draw to the side of the fire where the water is actually below the simmering point and keep at this low heat. Allow fully an hour per pound for the cooking. Do not discard the pot liquor. When the meat comes from the dinner table replace it in the liquor and let stand until cold, the result being a more juicy piece for slicing.

German Potato Noodles.

Boil and mash sufficient white potatoes to make one quart. While hot mix to a dough with one teaspoonful of salt, two well-beaten eggs and two-thirds of a cupful of flour. Work into a long roll an inch in diameter, cut into two-inch pieces, then roll again until but half as thick. Put three tablespoonfuls of lard or dripping into a frying pan over the fire. When very hot drop in a part of the noodles and turn frequently until browned all over. Drain on unglazed paper and serve garnished with parsley.

Gold Cake.

Beat one cupful of sugar and one-half cupful of butter to a cream, beat in the unbroken yolks of six eggs, beating in one at a time. Add alternately one-half cupful of milk and one and one-half cupfuls of flour, and last add one teaspoonful of baking powder. Bake slowly in small patty pans, and frost with orange frosting, made by grating the rind of an orange into boiled frosting.

OUR Correspondents

F. W. Sedgwick of Parma, Mich., one of our old-time friends and contributors, was 80 years old last month, and had a surprise celebration attended by his children, grandchildren, great grandchildren, as well as his friends and neighbors. He wishes a copy of Songs That Never Grow Old, and hopes to get one through the Peage Page family.

Eva M. Coberly's address is Horse Creek, Mont.

An appeal to have only good, clean pictures shown at the movie shows is made by Margaret of West Virginia. Like Lena M. of New York, she is glad the movie question is being discussed. She has attended many moving picture shows and has seen some good pictures which she thinks are a benefit to anyone as well as witnessing those that are harmful.

A former active member of the Peace Page family is again heard from in the person of Black Eyes of Tennessee. She wrote long ago when she lived in Virginia, and now once more she wants to greet the other members of the family, both old and new. She learns many lessons from the letters. Black Eyes is a farmer's daughter and has much hard work to do but she wouldn't exchange places with any city girl.

New York Bachelor says that he agrees with Bunny from Ohio that card playing and dancing is not necessary to have a good time. He also admires the stand taken by Rosebud of Illinois on the subject.

O. S. S., New York, says he has played for dances ever since he was 16 years old—he is now 65—and that he has never known harm to result from dances in his locality. They are attended by old and young with only the square dances on the program.

A Girl from Pennsylvania is glad that there are so many readers of the Peace Page who are not afraid to say they are Christians. She asks God to bless all men and boys who are living clean lives and wants all to try to make the world better for having lived in it.

Mrs. Burroughs Shideler of Lucerne, Ind., wants to correspond with B. E. of Iowa.

Lewis J. McClurg, 21, of Triplett, Ky., has not walked for 11 years, being deformed by rheumatism. He needs letters and words of cheer.

Simon Marshall of Mecca, Va., is a shut-in living in Carroll county, Virginia, near Max mountain. He doesn't think anyone should kill squirrels and birds. As his birthday is Oct. 24, he would like to receive cards and letters from the readers of the Peace Page. Let him have letters from every state in the union.

Household Hints

Canned Lima Beans.

Shell the beans and pack them closely in jars, cover with cold water and steam an hour on three successive days. Lima beans lose their flavor quickly after they are shelled, so they should be canned as soon as possible after shelling.—Mrs. B. M. L., Neb.

POEMS WANTED

Betsy and I Are Out.
How Betsy and I Made Up.
St. Peter at the Gate, to F. Tuttle, Lafayette, Ind., Soldiers' Home.
Three Kings, to G. M. Saltkeld, Creston, W. Va.
Valley of Peace.
Whispering Hope.
The Old Friend and the New.
Little Old Sod Shanty on the Claim.
Alice Lee's Lover.
Life's a Funny Proposition.
I'm Off by the Eastbound Train.

MERRY-GO-ROUND

TRY TO:

Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can,
Just as long as you can.

Object of the M. G. R.: Mental, moral and social improvement.

WATCHFULNESS

I believe a girl of today should be spied upon. Neither young men or girls can be trusted. Mothers, watch your daughters. They may be pure and true, but many an innocent girl is led astray by evil companions. I have heard girls say, "If only mother had been more careful of me, and watched me more closely, a world of trouble would have been spared me." So, if you can save them in no other way, be a spy.

I do not agree with Peggy, of Beverly, Ohio. But she will become wiser as she grows older.

Moonlight Reverie seems to be getting the worst of it. Cheer up, girlie. There are a few who think they must vote, and say, you may change your ideas when you are older. But, my dear, you are certainly a wise little girl, and I flatter myself that I, too, am wise. I think a woman's place is in her home. If every woman has as much to see about and care for as the women in our country, they will have no time for meddling with the making of laws.

I am a woman and married. I am young, but I know a woman's place. A true woman can see more in her home to care for than she can ever get done. I do not believe Belle of Egypt is a home wife or mother. I suppose she thinks we women would not have to work or do anything else but vote. We are not slaves to man-made laws. Hurrah for A. Ward, Jr. Your opinions are mine exactly.—Heartsease, W. Va.

WHOLESOME PESSIMIST

I enjoy reading the letters of others who write to the Peace Page. I notice, too, that we Hoosiers are getting more and more interesteed.

I am a young man, a college student, and optimistic to some extent. I do confess that I am not as optimistic as some, if I may term it optimism. I heard a well-educated man say that the world is getting better, and I believe it is. Did you ever hear anyone say that it is not harm for a Christian to dance, play cards, go to movies and other questionable places? I have been in many different parts of the United States, and I have come into contact with a great many people, and I'll say to you that it is quite common to hear people speak thus. They say they are optimistic. They seem to see but one side of the question. Do you call such ideas as these optimistic? I don't. Consider the fast pace that the world is going. See the curse of liquor and its effects. Calculate the number of young lives that are ruined by the influence of the card table, the dance hall, the theatre, the gambler's joint, and a score of other evil influences. The world has gone mad. Many people never seem to have a serious thought. Why is it? A certain city in Indiana built a fine large theatre last winter, and people supported it. Men by the scores were out of work; children were crying for bread, many of whom had not clothing enough to hide their nakedness. Ministers preached to empty pews, while hundreds (many who posed as Christians) flocked to the theatres on Sundays and Sunday nights. No wonder the man of the world who never had anything better, hungers after the things of the world to satisfy his worldly lusts.

Say, Christian, how about you? Why do you thirst after the same things the sinner does? When you go to places of amusement in preference to the house of God, and indulge in acts unbecoming to God's people, how do you expect the world to get any better? Christian people set the standard. There is only one standard for all of God's people. Lay members are as responsible as the minister. The minister preaches what his congregation wants to hear.

Where are the ministers of the gospel who used to preach old-time conviction, repentance and regeneration? Why have so many preachers compromised? Because in this fast age it is not popular to preach the truth. Is it not a fact that too many of our churches are dead and dying on account of spiritual dearth on every hand? The man who is out of Christ is lost and without hope in this present condition. Could he be truly optimistic?

Let us call a halt and get back to a few old-fashioned ways of thinking and doing. Let us think for ourselves in the light of Him who came to seek and to save the lost, and who died an ignominious death for our redemption. —Young Fogy, Ind.

FUN OR FRIVOLITY

I have been very much interested in the letters written and the opinions expressed. I read Aunt Emmie's letter objecting to moving picture shows, and I heartily agree with her. I am a young man, very jolly and full of life, but I condemn the movies and am glad to tell why. I never could see any necessity for any kind of public amusements. All such things cannot help but be wrong, for several reasons. They create an appetite for diversion that is harmful, for it destroys the love of home, of church privileges and of friends.

The people who make the world brighter have very little time for fun.—De Roscoe of Ohio.

Here is a chance for a discussion of the difference between fun and frivolity. How far can one be funny without being frivolous? Is it ever good to be frivolous?—M. H.

YOU NEEDN'T VOTE

Don't get the idea that I don't believe in a good influence that must be thrown around the children. We simply disagree on the extent of that influence. Here are some words that suit me:

"The true mother must be more than a cross between a head nurse and a housekeeper. She must have an interest in outside things to keep her own self-respect, and when she loses that self-respect she loses the respect of her children. We know of a mother of that kind sacrificing herself to her children and who, through that sacrifice, has sacrificed her power to do good."

Oh, you say, that don't mean voting. If a woman has the intelligence to raise a family that is a credit to her community, she has the right to use that intelligence in any way to do good. And very often the ballot can be used in that way. Suppose you found that you and the family were going to have to live in a house that had not been cleaned in 125 years. Do you think that just to "raise" the windows and let in the "influence" of the pure air and sunshine would be enough? Would you want to wait for generations to pass while those "influences" were at work? I have an idea you would get right down to work in the way that would be the most effective and make the place fit and healthy to live in. And I think lots of women want to see the results in their lifetime.

Why, dear anti-suffragists, you have had 125 years your way, and according to the writer from New York, the polls are not a fit place for a woman. Who has had control all these years?

Along in March, our taxpaying time, I am made to think I am a citizen of this country. In article XIV, section 1 of the amendments to the constitution I read that "All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to its laws, are citizens," etc. Take notice that up to this time some female ancestor of mine was a real citizen. But they immediately remedied this in section 2, same article, when the voters are designated as male voters. In article XV, section 1: The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied, etc., on account of race, color, or previous condition. This amendment was adopted in 1870 for the benefit of the negro, who neither asked nor was prepared for the vote.

Here is a question: Where did man get the right to say a woman should not vote? I have consolation to offer the anti-suffragist. You will never have to vote unless you want to. There is no law compelling you to.

Missouri School Ma'm, I want to say how I appreciated your letter to the teachers. I have just seen one boy leave for his school 40 miles from home and another one next week will leave for high school.

Always remember, antis, you don't have to vote. Lots of men don't.—Bell of Egypt, Illinois.

BOYS AND GIRLS

OUR MOTTO:

All that we do
We do with our might.
Things done by halves
Are never done right.

Lizzie.

I live on a farm with my parents about 25 miles from the Pacific ocean, in California. I was 16 August 6. Have I a twin?

When I was 13 years old, papa gave me my choice of two heifer calves, one of them black, marked with white, the other cream colored. I chose the latter because I liked her color the best, and thought she would make the best dairy cow.

As I believe in being good to dumb animals I was very good to Lizzie (that was her name). She soon learned to know and like me.

One day when I was showing her to a friend one of my brothers came up to her and she promptly gave him three double kicks and then ran off. Then I went up to her and she stood still and let me pet her. That shows that she liked me best, doesn't it.

When she was two years old she had a little calf. It was black with a star in its forehead. I call her Beauty. Lizzie gave 580 pounds of milk in August, the dryest month of all the year in Oregon. Now, isn't that pretty good for a heifer?

All of our cows are just like that, and I do believe we could catch any four-footed animal on our place at a moment's notice.

I am sure a stranger can catch our cows anywhere and milk either or all of them. That proves that it pays to be kind to them.—Rosie G. Scheele, Blodgett, Ore.

Circle Nine.

Boys and girls, I am going to tell you about my chums and our organized band. We are not a band of bandits as some people might think, but just a common bunch of jolly boys who are going to have all the fun we can. There are nine of us boys and we are all of about the same age. We call ourselves the Circle Nine.

We all have badges from one to nine, which we wear hidden. When we are together we call each other by number. We have a baseball team and often go off a short distance and play ball. Our nine also owns a tent and camping outfit. We often go camping and stay several days.

If the weather is good we go up on a hill out to our ball grounds and build a fire and talk over our past and what we expect to do in our future life. Some of us want to be storekeepers, some railroaders, but most of us want to be automobilists or something on that order.

Some of the boys want to go west but we never start, as most of our parents object. This letter is being written in the presence of four members of the band. We are in our tent, which we have put up back of our house. We live about a mile from the courthouse, which marks the main part of town.

There are some letters in The Blade in regard to movies. I take no sides, as I think some movies are good for people and develop their minds, while others do not. But I must not write about myself for I am writing this for the band. I could write a whole page on the details of our band in the last two years, but it would take too much time.—Circle Nine, by Secretary H. S., Indiana.

Let us hear more of the boys of Circle Nine. Send us your names. Are you doing anything worth while, along with your good times? Your strong band of fellowship will strengthen you for good influences, if you will let it. Write again.—M. H.

SHORT AND SWEET

William Carey, Guthrie, N. C., asks Vern Green, of W. Va., to write again.

Ralph Bolen, Luray, Va. Cards.

Mamie L. Freeman, 13, Moatsville, W. Va., is one of nine children, having six brothers.

Mercedes Frost, 16, Little Genesee, N. Y., thinks that Pennsylvania is the best state in the Union.

Evelyn L. Coplen, Etna Green, Ind. Fifteen on June 18.

Linnie Tallant, of Tennessee, 14, has a pet colt.

POETS' CORNER

FIVE LITTLE FOXES

Among my tender vines I spy
A litle fox named By and By.

Then set upon him quick, I say,
The swift young hunter—Right Away.

Around each tender vine I plant
I find the little fox—I can't.

Then, fast as ever hunter ran,
Chase him with bold and brave—I Can.

No Use in Trying—lags and whines,
This fox among my tender vines.

Then drive him low, and drive him high,
With this good hunter named—I'll Try.

Among the vines in my small lot
Creeps in the young fox—I Forgot.

Then hunt him out and to his pen
With—I Will Not Forget Again.

A little fox is hidden there
Among my vines, named—I don't Care.

Then let I'm Sorry—hunter true—
Chase him afar from vines and you.

DARBY AND JOAN

Darby, dear, we are old and gray,
Fifty years since our wedding day,
Shadow and sun for ev'ry one as the years roll on;
Darby, dear, when the world went wry,
Hard and sorrowful then was I—
Ah, lad, how you cheered me then,
"Things will be better, sweet wife, again!"
Always the same, Darby, my own,
Always the same to your old wife, Joan.

Darby, dear, but my heart was wild,
When we buried our baby child,
Until you whispered, "Heaven knows best!" and my heart found rest.
Darby, dear, 'twas your loving hand
Showed the way to the better land—
Ah! lad, as you kissed each tear,
Life grew better and heaven more near;
Always the same, Darby, my own,
Always the same to your old wife, Joan.

Hand in hand, when our life was May,
Hand in hand when our hair is gray,
Shadow and sun for ev'ry one as the years roll on;
Hand in hand when the long night tide
Gently covers us side by side—
Ah! lad, though we know not when,
Love will be with us forever then;
Always the same, Darby, my own,
Always the same to your old wife, Joan.
—Weatherley.

MISS HURRY AND MISS STEADY

Little Miss Hurry,
All bustle and flurry,
Comes down to her breakfast ten minutes too late,
Her hair is a-rumple,
Her gown is a-crumple,
She's no time to button and hook herself straight.
She hunts and she rushes
For needle and brushes,
For books and for pencils flies upstairs and down;
If ever you'd find her
Just follow behind her
A trail of shoe buttons and shreds of her gown.

But little Miss Steady
By school time is ready,
All smiling and shining, and neat in her place;
With no need to worry,
She pities Miss Hurry,
Who, but yesterday, sat here with shame in her face.
Her heart beat lightly
With duty done rightly,
She vowed she will never again change her name;
For though you'd not guess it,
I'm bound to confess it—
These two little maidens are one and the same.

KNOWING HOW

I've sometimes heard my grandpa tell
That folks who know just how to smell
Can get the summer from one rose,
Or from a little breeze that blows.
And father says, no matter where
You live, if you will just take care
And make the best of your two eyes
You'll see so much you'll grow real wise.
And then, my mother's often heard
One little pleasant-spoken word
Has made somebody smile and smile
And feel cheered up for quite a while.
They say it doesn't matter much
Whether a child has such and such;
It's how she'll learn to "make things do;"
And p'raps it's so with grown folks, too.

BE PATIENT WITH THE CHILDREN

They are such tiny feet!
They have gone such a little way to meet
The years which are required to break
Their steps to evenness, and make
Them go
More sure and slow.

They are such litle hands!
Be kind—things are so new, and life but stands
A step beyond the doorway. All around
New day has found
Such tempting things to shine upon, and so
The hands are tempted oft, you know.

They are such fair, frail gifts!
Uncertain as the rifts
Of light that lie along the sky—
They may not be here by and by.
Give them not love, but more, above
And harder—patience with the love.

KIND-HEARTED COUNTRYMAN

A simple old countryman dwelt with his wife
At the edge of a beautiful wood,
And one of the principal joys of his life
Lay in being as kind as he could.

His kindness to animal, insect and bird—
I've mentioned that he was most kind—
Often bordered decidedly on the absurd,
As doubtless you'll presently find.

He thought the poor bees had to work overmuch
In order to get their honey,
So he filled all the flower with sugar and such,
Which his wife thought unusually funny.

It pained him to see squirrels using their teeth
In cracking the nuts that they found,
So he placed a new pair of nut-crackers beneath
Every tree for ten acres around.

Such kindness continued, as you may have guessed,
Till the limit was reached, you'll agree,
When, in order to give the birds plenty of rest,
He put perches up in a tree.
—George O. Butler in St. Nicholas.

HOME AGAIN

Home again, home again,
From a foreign shore,
And oh! it fills my soul with joy,
To meet my friends once more.
Here I dropp'd the parting tear.
To cross the ocean's foam,
But now I'm once again with those
Who kindly greet me home.

Happy hearts, happy hearts.
With mine have laughed in glee.
But oh! the friends I loved in youth,
Seem happier to me
And if my guide should be the fate
Which holds me longer room,
But death alone can break the tie
That binds my heart to home

Music sweet, music soft,
Lingers round the place.
And oh! I feel the childhood charm
That time cannot efface.
Then give me but my homestead roof,
I'll ask no palace dome,
For I can live a happy life,
With those I love at home.

TAPPING AT THE GARDEN GATE

Who's that tapping at the garden gate?
Tap, tap, tapping at the garden gate?
Ev'ry night I have heard of late,
Somebody tapping at the garden gate.
What? You, sly little puss, don't know,
Why do you blush and falter so?
What are you looking for under the chair?
The tap, tap, tapping comes not from there,
Ev'ry night about half-past eight
There's tap, tap, tapping at the garden gate.

Oh, you sly little Fox, you know,
Fidgeting about until you go,
Drop'd the sugar spoon—why there it lies!
Bless the girl, where are your eyes?
Were I able to leave my chair,
Soon would I find out who is there.
Don't tell me you think it's the cat,
Cats don't tap, tap, tap like that.
Cats don't know when it's half-past eight,
And come tap, tapping at the garden gate.
—S. W. New.

THE COZY CORNER

OUR MOTTO:

Here we meet for
Health, happiness and
Good cheer.

UP-TO-DATE PARENTS

The idea of anyone in this enlightened day not raising a child to be good enough in character to see a picture show. I belong to the M. E. church in a village, but am very glad I am able to see a good picture show occasionally, also a good ball game at intervals when money is no object.

I like to go in the grandstand and enjoy a good horse race. Shame on the mother or father that starts a child in life without continually teaching and training also explaining the meaning of their existence, and why they are a boy or a girl. Let mothers tell their boys and girls the truths of life, and let the fathers do the same. Make companions of your children. Tell them all there is that can possibly be told. Also read yourself and keep pace with the times.

Your children will not be very proud of back-number parents. We must train ourselves in perfect trim after 8 hours of labor. Do not let us neglect ourselves and get old-fashioned. Be a model for your children.

Take them to a good movie. Go with them sometimes; it will do you more good than talking about the other fellow. You can trust your boy and girl now, let them enjoy games and a little dancing at home or with good company occasionally. Look at life from a broader standpoint; enjoy life with the young, and they will respect you.

I have just returned from the West Ohio conference in Springfield, and it was a treat to hear those fine talks by great men on uplifting subjects, but there was no fault finding. If all talks and sermons consisted of good things, many more would go.

Be gay and happy with everyone and see how much better you feel.

Do not send an ignorant child away from home alone. Teach him all things or go with them or see that they have proper care while you are running around.

This may strike some as being a strange letter, but I have lived where parents were so strict the children were more harm away from home than if the parents had allowed innocent pleasure at home. Tell a child it shall not dance or play a game of cards, and see how eager they are to do so. On the other hand, they do not care for it very much when no one objects. Mrs. G. K. E., Ohio.

NATURAL HOUSECLEANERS

Right Hawk gives as a reason for not giving suffrage the statement that Scriptural history God never chose a woman to rule a nation or make a law. Well, maybe not, but tell him it won't hurt him any to read the fourth chapter of Judges and learn how a leader, chosen of God, led a nation to great victory; how she gave out God's commands and ordered a decisive battle. Furthermore, if he will take pains to look he will find other women of the Bible taking a hand in the public affairs of the nation.

At any rate he will not find many occasions where woman failed in her duties, as the grandson of Jesse and many others did. The women who are in politics today are showing better judgment than many of the men. However this may be, I do not favor the idea of woman bearing and rearing children in order to make a display of herself in politics as many are doing. Womanhood today, in the aggregate, is not as innocent as it was in colonial days, and the extreme sensuality, the whisky deadened consciences of the men are primarily at fault.

Woman's first aim is to please man, to cater to his wishes and desires, and if these have been of so low an order as to cheapen woman, it is his own fault. Women may have to fight for the vote, as Night Hawk says, but don't blame the women; they only follow the example set by the opposite sex. If the men were running the political machinery of the nation quietly and peaceably, were keeping their engines cleaned and oiled and their own fingers washed and unpolluted, women would not mix in, but it is a latent feminine characteristic to clean up dirt anywhere.—Mrs. Elmer L. O'Rourke, Mich.

THE BEST FRIEND

After reading Peggy's letter, I have to defend "A True Mother from W. Va." If this mother wishes to carefully watch over her daughter, we believe that she has a right to do so. We recall a terrible crime and suicide just last week over in Pensylvania, and in the suicide's letter he blames the mother a little.

Girls, don't call a mother's anxiety by such a harsh name as syping. There are a great many different temperaments and different dispositions, among people. Some are not strong in the strength which the Lord supplies, because they forget to ask God to keep them from all harm, and to give them strength to resist temptation. Theodore Roosevelt once said, "Don't allow your heart to run away with your head." Use the head to reason with, and remembers, girls, that a good mother is one of the greatest blessings anyone can have. She will respect your confidence, and as she has had years of experience, her advice is worth more than diamonds. Don't tell her a falsehood. She has enough care without increasing it. We believe there are a great many girls who would like to go to mother with the problems of life which confront them, but it has not been customary for them to do so. Probably mother has been too busy to notice this or to take an interest in it, so the daughter tells her girl friend the things that she should tell her mother.

Girls, place your confidence in your nother and tell her the truth. God knows the secrets of all hearts. Mothers, be patient with your children, help them in the right. Truth, crushed to earth will rise again, so try to live so that you need not be ashamed of what is said of you, so long as it is the truth.

A word to the boys. We sympathize with the boys. We know they often make mistakes. But right here, the advice of a good mother is valuable to the boy and if he happens to have a good father, so much the better. We

Sick Women Attention

Is it possible there is a woman in this country who continues to suffer without giving Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial after all the evidence that is continually being published, which proves beyond contradiction that this grand old medicine has relieved more suffering among women than any other one medicine in the world?

We have published in the newspapers of the United States more genuine testimonial letters than have ever been published in the interest of any other medicine for women—and every year we publish many new testimonials, all genuine and true. Here are three never before published:

From Mrs. S. T. Richmond, Providence, R. I.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—"For the benefit of women who suffer as I have done I wish to state what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me. I did some heavy lifting and the doctor said it caused a displacement. I have always been weak and I overworked after my baby was born and inflammation set in, then nervous prostration, from which I did not recover until I had taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. The Compound is my best friend and when I hear of a woman with troubles like mine I try to induce her to take your medicine."—MRS. S. T. RICHMOND, 84 Progress Avenue, Providence, R.I.

From Mrs. Maria Irwin, Peru, N.Y.

PERU, N.Y.—"Before I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I was very irregular and had much pain. I had lost three children, and felt worn out all the time. This splendid medicine helped me as nothing else had done, and I am thankful every day that I took it."—MRS. MARIA IRWIN, R.F.D. 1, Peru, N.Y.

From Mrs. Jane D. Duncan, W. Quincy, Mass.

SOUTH QUINCY, MASS.—"The doctor said that I had organic trouble and he doctored me for a long time and I did not get any relief. I saw Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound advertised and I tried it and found relief before I had finished the first bottle. I continued taking it all through middle life and am now a strong, healthy woman and earn my own living."—MRS. JANE D. DUNCAN, Forest Avenue, West Quincy, Mass.

Write to LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO. (CONFIDENTIAL) LYNN, MASS., for advice. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

Questions and Answers

Rules—1. Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2. Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but no different subject. 3. The Bureau will not give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or any firm, nor tell where you can buy anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4. We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5. We will not answer any question involving dogma or doctrine of biblical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions. 6. Do not ask for replies by mail. If the question is of general interest we will reply in print.

RADIUM

Will you kindly give in these columns an explanation of radium?—A. E. C., Tunnelton, W. Va.

In 1896 a French scientist discovered that the metal uranium possessed the property of emitting rays that would pass through bodies that were opaque to ordinary light. This discovery lead to search for other substances having this unusual property, and by experiment Professor Curie and his wife, of Paris, found radium, which, when separated from all other elements, gives out the most powerful radiations, 2,000,000 times as intense as those shown by uranium. These radiations are invisible to the naked eye, but act upon the photographic plate, on electrical substances and render phosphorescent bodies intensely luminous. Radium, when separated, is a metallic powder resembling salt, but is never found in this form, nor is it prepared for use thus, because of its expense. Furthermore, its power renders it a dangerous thing to work with it in any way. Professor Curie once said that if it were possible to collect two pounds of radium, in one mass, he would not remain in the same room with it, as its radiations would destroy his eyesight and burn the skin off his body. The substance is so rare that the merest atom of it is put to use, and it is usually used in combination.

In a lecture on Our Radium Resources, before the American Mining Congress, a few months ago, it was stated that radium was found in three ores—carnotite, pitchblende and autunite. The richest deposits of carnotite are found in the Paradox valley, Colorado. It is also known to exist in small amounts in Australia and Russia. Pitchblende is found in very small deposits in many places; autunite has only been found in Portugal and South Australia. This lecturer said that the total American supply of radium was conservatively estimated at 180 grams, in which he probably included the unmined supply as well as that which had been already mined and separated.

RULERS OF REPUBLICS

Please give the names of the different republics of the world and their rulers.—W. D. G., Maynardville, Tenn.

The president of Bolivia is Ismael Montes; of Brazil, W. B. Pereira Gomez; Chile, Ramon Barros Luce; Colombia, Jose Vincente Concha; Costa Rica, Alfredo Gonzalez; Cuba, Mario G. Menocal; Ecuador, Leonidas Plaza; Gautemala, Manuel Estrada Cabrera; Hayti, Orestes Zamor; Honduras, Dr. Bertrand; Nicaragua, Adolfo Diaz; Panama, Bellsario Porras; Paraguay, Eduardo Schaerer; Peru, Dr. Roberto Leguia, claimant; Salvador, Carlos Melendez; rguay, Jose Battle y Ordonez; Argentine Republic, Victornino de la Plaza; France, Raymond Poincare; Liberia, D. E. Howard; Switzerland, Giuseppe Motta; United States, Woodrow Wilson; Portugal, new president elected, and of China, Yuan Shi Kai.

WILSON'S PARENTS

Please tell when and where President Woodrow Wilson was born and tell something about his parents and where they came from.—J. F. S., Moscow, Idaho.

Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, was born in Staunton, Virginia, on December 28, 1856. His father was Joseph R. Wilson, who was born in Steubenville, Ohio. His mother was Jessie Woodrow, born in Carlisle, England. Both parents were of Scotch descent.

PLANCHETTE

I would like an explanation of a planchette.—E. G., Dryden, N. Y.

Planchette is the name given to a thin heart-shaped piece of wood supported on two castors at the ends of the base and on an ordinary pencil at the apex. If the finger tips be placed upon the instrument the pencil may readily be made to trace characters even without conscious movement on the part of the operator. When used by some persons it seems to begin to move of its own accord after a little space of time, and if the person wishes, for instance, to have an answer to a certain question, writing may be formed on the sheet of paper on which the instrument is placed, containing something more or less pertinent to the matter, but probably never anything that is not more or less consciously in the operator's mind. It has figured much in spiritualistic exhibitions.

HENRY VAN DYKE

I would like to have printed a biographical sketch of Henry Van Dyke.—S. W. R., Urichsville, O.

Henry Van Dyke, the American Presbyterian clergyman and author, was born in Germantown, Pa., November 10, 1852. He was graduated at Princeton in 1873, the Princeton Theological Seminary in 1877, and the University of Berlin in 1878. He was pastor of the United Congregational church of Newport, R. I., from 1878 to 1883, and of the Brick Presbyterian church of New York from 1883 until his resignation in 1900 to become professor of English literature in Princeton University. He was moderator of the general assembly of the Presbyterian church in the United States in 1902 and 1903. He became favorably known both as a preacher and a popular lecturer and in addition to publishing several works of religious character, contributed much also to general literature.

HORSE RACING

Please tell something of the evolution of the American trotting and pacing horses from Flora Temple down to Dan Patch, giving the best time made and date of making of each horse.—H. V. M., Santa Cruz, Cal.

The evolution of the trotting horse in America and the gradual reducing of the one-mile record is a history coincident with the improvement and progress made in breeding. Beginning with the record made by Trouble, who trotted a mile in 2:43 in 1826; of Dutchman, who went 2:32 in 1839, and Flora Temple with a record of 2:19¾ in 1859, the evolution proceeds to George Wilkes, Dexter, Goldsmith Maid and others following. In 1825 the New York Trotting Club was organized to improve the speed of road horses. The first races consisted of two-mile and three-mile heats, and in 1835 trotting was almost in daily vogue in New York. Not until 1845 was a mile trotted in less than 2:30, while in 1863 the American trotting horse was an unknown quantity abroad. Since 1903 American trotting stock has been in demand in Europe, the Germans, French, Austrians and Russians having bought some of our best bred animals.

Flora Temple's trotting record of 2:19¾ was made October 15, 1859. Dexter lowered it to 2:17¾ on August 14, 1867, and Occident lowered it to 2:16¾ on September 17, 1873, duplicating Goldsmith Maid's work of the previous year. The best record of Goldsmith Maid was a mile in 2:14 on September 2, 1874. Other records were made by St. Julien, who went in 2:11¼ on August 27, 1880; Rarus in 2:13¾ on August 3, 1878; Maud S. in 2:14¼ on August 11, 1881; Jay Eye See in 2:10 on August 1, 1884; Maud S. in 2:08¾ on July 30, 1885; Sunol in 2:08¼ on October 20, 1891; Nancy Hanks in 2:04 on September 28, 1892; Alix in 2:03¾ on September 19, 1894; The Abbot in 2:03¼ on September 25, 1900; Cresceus in 2:02¼ on August 2, 1901; Lou Dillon in 2:00 on August 24, 1903; Cresceus in 1:59¾ on October 19, 1903; Lou Dillon in 1:58½ on October 24, 1905, and Uhlan in 1:54½ on October 9, 1913, at Lexington, Ky.

In pacing, Drover went a mile in 2:28 in 1839; James K. Polk in 2:27 in 1845; Pet in 2:18½ in 1852; Pocahontas in 2:17¼ in 1855; Billy Boyce in 2:14¼ in 1868 (to saddle); Rowdy Boy in 2:13¾ in 1879; Sleepy Tom in 2:12¼ in 1879; Little Brown Jug in 2:11¾ in 1881; Johnston in 2:06¼ in 1884; Gold Leaf in 2:11¼ in 1889; Brown Hal in 2:12½ in 1889; Star Pointer in 1:59¼ in 1897; John R. Gentry in 2:00½ in 1896; Prince Alert in 2:00 in 1902; Joe Patchen in 2:01¼ in 1897; Robert J. in 2:01½ in 1894; Mascot in 2:04 in 1892; Hal Pointer in 2:04½ in 1892; Direct in 2:05½ in 1892; Dan Patch in 1:56¼ in 1903, and Dan Patch in 1:55 on Sept. 8, 1906.

ALEXANDER CAMPBELL

Will this department please publish a sketch of the life of Alexander Campbell?—B. A. W., Woodbury, Ky.

Alexander Campbell, the American clergyman, was born in County Antrim, Ireland, September 12, 1788, and died at Bethany, W. Va., March 4, 1866. He emigrated to the United States in 1807. He was originally a Presbyterian, but withdrew from that church in 1812, and receive btpaism by immersion the same year. In connection with his father, Thomas Campbell, he formed several congregations, which united with a Baptist association, but protested against all human creeds as a bond of union, accepting the Bible alone as a rule of faith and practice. He met with much opposition in the assertion of this principle, and in 1827 was excluded from the fellowship of the Baptist churches. By his discussion on public platforms, and his serial publications, The Christian Baptist, and the Millenial Harbinger, Campbell gradually formed a large party of followers, who began about 1827, to form themselves into a sect under the designation of The Disciples of Christ, but who were most commonly known as Campbellites. In 1841 Campbell founded Bethany college in West Virginia. His writings are numerous.

GOVERNMENT WHITEWASH

I would like to have you publish again a recipe for making government whitewash.—C. W. M., Douglas, Wyo.

Slake 1-2 bushel of slaked lime in boiling water, covering it to keep in the steam. Strain the liquid, and add a peck of salt, previously dissolved in warm water, 3 pounds ground rice boiled to a thin paste and stirred in while hot, one-half pound Spanish whiting, and one pound glue dissolved by soaking in cold water and then hung over a slow fire, in a glue pot. To this mixture add five gallons of hot water, stir well and let stand for several days covered from dust. It is better to apply the mixture hot.

Keep the wash thus prepared in a kettle or portable furnace, and when used, put it on as hot as possible, with painters' or whitewash brushes. Coloring may be put in and made of any shade. Spanish brown stirred in will make red pink, more or less deep, according to the quantity. Finely pulverized, common clay will make a reddish stone color. Yellow ochre stirred in makes yellow wash, but chrome goes further and makes a color generally esteemed prettier. The darkness of the shades is determined by the quantity of the coloring used. Green must not be mixed with lime.

LIQUID GLUE

I would like a formula for making liquid glue.—W. L., Constantine, Mich.

The preparation of liquid glue is based upon the property of the concentrated acid of vinegar and diluted nitric acid to dissolve the gelatine without destroying its cohesive qualities. Dumoulin's recipe for liquid and unalterable glue is as follows: Take a wide mouthed bottle, and dissolve in it eight ounces of best glue in one-half pint of water, by setting it in a vessel of water, and heating until dissolved. Then add slowly two and one-half ounces of strong aqua fortis (nitric acid), 36 degrees Baume, stirring all the while. Effervescence takes place under generation of nitrous gas. When all the acid has been added, the liquid is allowed to cool. Keep it well corked and it will be ready for use at any moment. This preparation does not gelatinize, nor undergo putrefaction or fermentation. It is applicable for many domestic uses, such as mending china and repairing cabinet work.

Another recipe for a very strong liquid glue is to put three parts of glue in eight parts cold water and let them stand for several hours to soften the glue. Then add one-half part muriatic acid and three-fourths part sulphate of zinc. Heat the mixture to 180 degrees Fahrenheit for 10 or 12 hours. The mixture remains liquid after cooling.

ORIGIN OF HYMNS

I would like to know something about the origin of hymns.—A. E. T., South Boston, Va.

The word "hymn" was used by the ancient Greeks to signify a song or poem composed in honor of gods, heroes or famous men, and were recited on some joyful, mournful or solemn occasion. The history of the hymn naturally begins with Greece, but it may be found in some form much earlier. Assyria and Egypt have left specimens of hymns, while India has the Vedic hymns, and Confucius collected praise songs in China. The origin and idea of Christian hymnody comes from Hebrew sources. St. Augustine defined a hymn as praise to God with song. Modern use has enlarged the definition, Roman Catholic writers extending it to the praises of the saints, and the word comprehends rhythmical prose as well as verse, and prayer and spiritual meditation as well as praise. The modern distinction between psalms and hymns is arbitrary.

The regular practice of hymnody in English musical history dates from the beginning of the sixteenth century. Luther's verses were adapted sometimes to ancient church melodies, sometimes to tunes of secular songs, and sometimes had music composed for them by himself and others. Many rhyming Latin hymns are of earlier date whose tunes are identified with them. In 1524 Luther issued a collection of poems for choral singing in conjunction with his friend Johann Walther. These were followed by many others in northern Germany. The English versions of the Psalms by Sternhold and Hopkins and their predesessors, and the French version by Clement Marot and Theodore Beza were written with the same purpose of fitting sacred minstrelsy to the voice of the multitude. The English practice of hymn singing was greatly strengthened when the exiled reformers returned from Frankfort and Geneva. It became so general then, that according to Bishop Jewell, thousands of the populace who assembled at Paul's Cross to hear the preaching would join in the singing of psalms before and after the sermon.

MISCELLANEOUS

W. H. S., N. C.—Our histories do not give the names of the persons who captured Santa Anna at San Jacinto.

G. H., Jefferson, Ohio—There are many homes for the aged located in Ohio.

A. J. M., Woodsfield, Ohio—The Ladies of the G. A. R. is an organization composed of wives of the G. A. R. veterans.

R. S., Riverdale, Mich., and I. M., Cambridge, Ohio—As there are several hundred colleges and universities in this country, it would take too much space to give the names of all in this department.

By reconstructing some parts, an Engglish railroad is using for light work a locomotive built in 1847.

One hotel in Scarborough, England, which had 280 guests on Christmas day in 1913, had only one guest on Christmas day in 1914.

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SAVED

From Baltimore American.

BY-PRODUCTS OF THE BATTLEFIELDS

"BY-PRODUCTS of the battlefield!" My companion had been quiet so long that I had forgotten his existence," writes Dr. Karl Beesan von Staart from Ostend. Even now, while forcibly struck by the aptness of the remark, I did not answer, did not even turn to him. He was there beside me I knew, in all the somberness of his colorless gray army uniform, relieved only by the white and crimson Red Cross band on his arm, but I had eyes for only the sight in front of me. And it was a sight long to be remembered. We were standing on one of the Ostend docks and before us stretched two rows of men—or, rather, what once were men. One row was a mixture of blue uniforms, white bandages, crutches, stretchers, and wheel chairs, interspersed with the occasional helmet and flick of a German soldier; the other presented the same bandages, crutches, stretchers and chairs, only in this the uniforms were gray-green and the occasional soldier in arms was clad in the khaki garb of the French army.

The occasion was the exchange of hopelessly wounded prisoners between the Germans and the French. Ostend had been the place agreed upon, and I made the trip from Calais with the French allotment. We had made the journey by water in a little steam yacht that had been taken over for hospital purposes at the beginning of the war.

Never had I traveled with such a queer cargo. There were about 150 of these German wrecks on our vessel—which, oddly enough, had as a name the French equivalent for sunshine—and, in addition to these helpless, crippled prisoners, there were perhaps a dozen physicians and nurses and a score of soldiers to act as orderlies.

Drab was the note of this picture from foreground to horizon. The vessel itself was painted the dullest of grays, unrelieved by even the blood-red cross which distinguished most hospital ships; the water seemed to reflect the gray of the fog through which we made our way or the leaden color of the sky on the rare glimpses caught of it. I doubt very much if I have ever been set into a more dispiriting environment.

Load of Human Misery.

And then that load of maimed human wreckage we carried. Just a few months before they were men in the very prime of life. Now they were armless, legless, blinb, faces half shot away, bodies twisted and distorted by terrible wounds. There were a dozen paralytics and two or three mildly insane. There was not one of the 175 who was over 30 years old, yet there was not one who looked under 45. Sunken eyes, emaciated faces, bent backs and shriveled forms.

What must have been the thoughts of these men when they remembered their state of a year before, and then contemplated the suffering and helplessness of the long years ahead of them. Yesterday they were as other men, gay with the spirit of youth as they stood on the threshold of life. Today they were wrecks, derelicts drifting hopelessly on the sea of life. Tomorrow.

No, luck was not for them. While they had fallen so fearfully torn, thousands of others had had the good fortune to escape unscathed, or to have been killed outright.

Gay With a Spirit of Childhood.

Listless, dejected, sullen should have been the lot of these men, according to all rules of the game. Yet I never saw a happier lot. They sang and shouted in their weak, cracked voices. They talked, laughed and joked with each other. They were fidgety and restless, not because of ill temper, but somewhat after the order of a child going to a picnic or a circus and to whom all preparation is only useless waste of time. Yes, ours was a cargo of misery bubbling over with happiness—a state of affairs so paradoxical that I ventured to question one of the liveliest of the cripples, a 6-foot Bavarian with one leg off at the hip and the other a crooked, patched remnant of what it had been.

"Certainly, we're happy," and his voice and look seemed to doubt my sanity in questioning him on this point. "Why shouldn't we be happy? Aren't we going home? Aren't we going back to our families, our firesides, our friends? What do you want us to do, cry? Cry because we're leaving hospital and detention camps for homes, honor, care, all we can eat and drink?"

"Men, We're Going Home."

"It's true"—and I thought I detected a slight break in his voice—"that we are not in quite as good condition as when we left, but they won't even notice that back there," and his eyes turned toward the east, where, beyond the fog, lay the fatherland. For a minute or two his eyes strive to penetrate the gray wall ahead of him, then he turned again to me with a look of joy in his face I shall never forget, and fairly shouted:

"Man, we're going home!"

I saw this man again as we stood on the dock at Ostend. He was nearest me in the line of the French, and as he stood, supported by his crutches, I could see his eyes eagerly drinking in the sight of hundreds of his countrymen who had gathered to witness this exchange of prisoners, while on his face was stamped even more strongly that "home" expression I had seen on shipboard. From this tall, shattered Bavarian, my eye wandered down the line of his unfortunate comrades and then across to the row of French cripples under the banner of the Hohenzollerns, and on the faces and in the poise of each I could see the same eager happiness.

By-Products of the Battlefield.

Whole men, healthy men stood around by hundreds, saddened by the pitiful sight before them, but here were these living dead men as happy as a youth with his first sweetheart over that smell of their native land in their nostrils.

"By-products of the battlefield," murmured the little French surgeon at my elbow.

"By-products," I confirmed as I turned to him. "Yes, you're right. But I wonder if you Frenchmen, with all your brilliant intellects, and these Germans with all their much-vaunted thoroughness, can find a suitable use for such a by-product. You can't throw it away, you know, as you would the chaff from a grist mill or the slag from an iron furnace. You produced it—although for what purpose God only knows—and you've got to use it, to care for it."

"Yes, it's ours," he replied, "but it was necessary. You can't have success without sacrifices."

"Granted," I answered, "but where, in the name of all that's holy, can you show me that the scheme of the universe calls for all sacrifice and no success?"

Exchanging the Prisoners.

He shook his head and we turned our attention to the scene before us. The work of exchanging the prisoners had begun, and never was such a tragic drama staged in any theatre. They were counted off, a dozen at a time. Twelve Germans went forward, twelve French, on crutches, on stretchers, in wheel chairs, the blind ones led. The exchange was made, their names were checked off, and they hobbled or were carried or lead to the opposite row. Then a dozen more and so on down the entire line of these men who would never be whole again. As I looked at those "by-products," I wondered how many of those men, now so glad to be alive, had a short time before prayed ardently for death.

"Did you notice the little man in that last batch, the one with two empty sleeves?" inquired the French surgeon, as he checked up his slips with the names called out. "He's the only non-combatant in the allotment."

He handed a batch of slips—I believe they contained a description of the injuries and the nature of the treatment accorded them—to a young German aide who came up, took another stack in exchange for his, and continued:

The Non-Combatant Here.

"He is a German doctor but has been practicing in a Belgian town, near Dixmude, I believe, for two or three years before the war broke out. When the fighting got real hot they began stacking up the wounded in every settlement which offered shelter. The Belgian Red Cross must have heard of this doctor, for the first thing we knew his town was jammed up with two or three hundred wounded men, mostly surgical cases, too."

"An X-ray machine is necessary in such work. The German had one, but he had no rubber gloves or lead-coated glass to protect his hands from the powerful rays. You know what happens in such work, don't you? The first exposure won't hurt you but 20 or 25 is dangerous, and if you still keep it up—well you can't value your hands very much."

"This German had no protection for his hands, and no means of getting any. Did that stop him? No, sir! He went ahead on those Belgians, using his machine whenever it was necessary—and there must have been a hundred cases—knowing just what he would get. And he got it. They brought him back to us, together with his patients, when the Germans got too close for safety, and we amputated both his hands. Later we had to take his arms off at the elbows, and I don't think he's done with it yet. I wouldn't be surprised if the Germans had to cut them off at the shoulders."

Homeward Bound for France.

We left Ostend that evening on our return voyage to Calais, and you never saw 175 men in higher spirits than those crippled Frenchmen. I don't believe half of them slept a wink, while the remainder only dozed for an hour or two. I had thought those wounded Germans happy, but that load we took to Ostend was a funeral party compared to these Frenchmen bound for Calais. Every breath from off the shore brought to them the smell of la belle France, and they continually besought the ship's officers, the doctors and even the orderlies to drive that barnacle-encrusted bottom through the water a little faster.

We reached Calais the next morning and found a crowd numbering several hundred people waiting for us. They lined the quay, and as the first crippled Frenchman hobbled down the gang-plank on his crutches, every head was uncovered and I saw more eyes with tears in them than were dry. Many of the women broke down completely, and the little nosegays with which they had provided themselves to give the returning heroes dropped unnoticed on the hard boards to be trampled under foot.

But those 175 heroes never saw a single tear. They saw nothing but home, knew nothing but joy, felt nothing but the soil of France under them once more. They had no thought but for the present. The future?—no, they knew no such word. They were as little children, living, though unconscious, examples of that Scriptural admonition the "sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof."

What Their Future?

These wrecks of men went ashore—to what? I knew. For a few weeks, or months, they would be the objects of much kindly sympathy. In the little town—perhaps cities—they lived in, visitors would be taken to see them. The neighborhood would exert itself in kindness.

But, after a time, interest would die away, relatives and friends would be less attentive and, besides there would be many others to divide this sympathy. The blind man, or the man without arms or leg would cease to be the neighborhood's responsibility and become its burden.

What then? Well, this is one of the problems that each of the nations at war will have to solve for itself—the turning to usefulness, or even the long years of care, of these hopeless by-products of the battlefield.

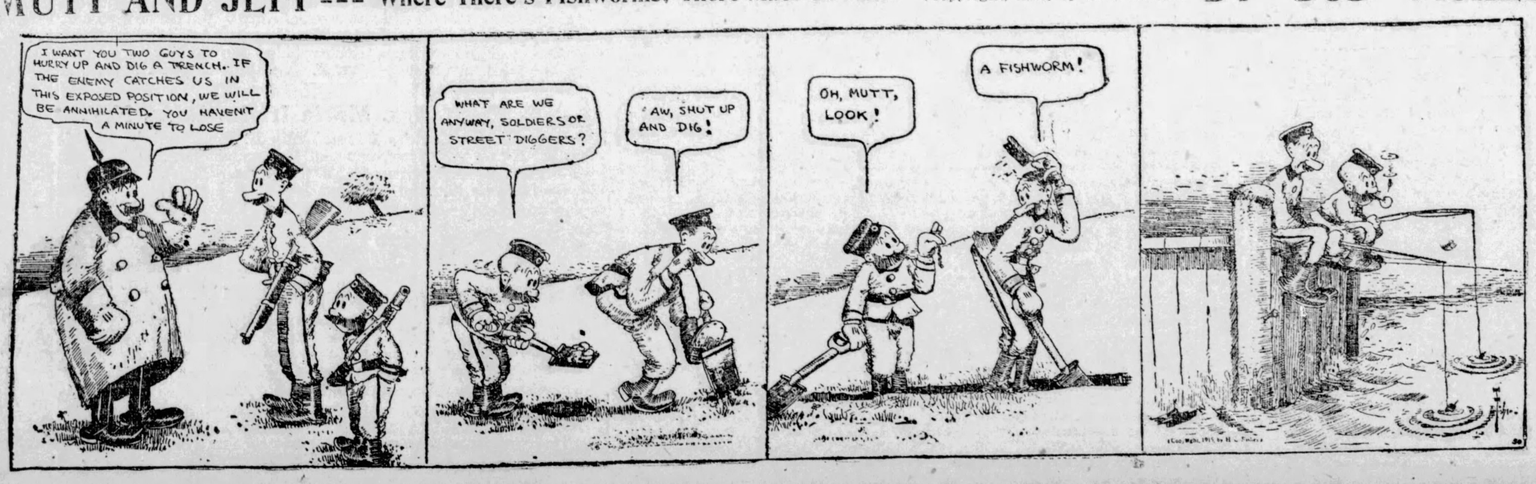
MUTT AND JEFF

This is to introduce to Blade readers two well-known pictorial characters, who have become popular throughout the country. Mutt and Jeff were created by Bud Fisher, who guides their destinies. They go everywhere, and everywhere they go they are interesting and amusing and good for a laugh.

Just now Mutt and Jeff are at the front in the European war zone, where there is opportunity for adventure. Always Mutt and Jeff are intensely human.

MUTT AND JEFF—"Where There's Fishworms, There Must Be Fish"

Trade Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.) (Copyright, 1915, by H. C. Fisher.) BY "BUD" FISHER


I WANT YOU TWO GUYS TO HURRY UP AND DIG A TRENCH. IF THE ENEMY CATCHES US IN THIS EXPOSED POSITION, WE WILL BE ANNIHILATED. YOU HAVENT A MINUTE TO LOSE
WHAT ARE WE ANYWAY, SOLDIERS OR STREET DIGGERS?
AW, SHUT UP AND DIG!
OH, MUTT, LOOK!
A FISHWORM!

WANT TO REVIVE UKRAINIAN NATION

Former Russian and Austrian Subjects Hope to Restore Dead Country.

Minneapolis, Oct. 11.—Echoes of a nation dead 500 years were heard in Minneapolis recently when 300 Ukrainians met at St. Constantine's Church and organized a relief fund for the resurrection of the Ukrainian independence.

They included both Austrian and Russian subjects. In Europe their kinsmen are fighting brother against brother, burning and devastating each other's homes as they advance and counter-advance on the Galician battlefields. Ukrainia, Ruthenia or "Little Russia," as the country they are trying to revive is variously known, is now in the possession partly of Russia and partly of the dual monarchy, Austria-Hungary.

Long ago, in the days of King Charlemagne, Ukrainia held sway as the greatest Slav empire in the world. In the black soil zone of what is now Southern Russia, Ukrainia, or Ruthenia, as it was more popularly known, boasted 40,000,000 souls, and its capital, Kiev, was the largest and wealthiest city of Eastern Europe. Its Kings' daughters married the royal heirs England and France and the voice of its ministers was loud and powerful.

Independence Now a Memory.

But these are all mere memories now. Ukrainia has been the forgotten nation of Europe for centuries. Its most zealous revivalists at the meeting showed themselves cognizant of the fact that the people of Minneapolis hardly suspected the existence of such a nation at any time, although there are some 2,000 Ukrainians in Minneapolis and 1,000,000 in the United States.

Ruthenia did exist, however, and the embers of its national life, set glowing by the European war, are leaping wildly into flame in the hearts of its followers. Immediately upon the outbreak of the war a political organization of all Ruthenians was formed at Lemberg, known as the Central Ukrainian National Council. In the United States a National Ukrainian Council was formed in Jersey City, N. J. The Minneapolis organization will work in conjunction with the New Jersey office.

The foreign domination of Ukrainia, which the local colony has taken steps to fight, dates back to the partition of Poland and the contiguous lands between the Austro-Russian boundary and the banks of the Dniper by Russia.

Felt Iron Heel of Poland.

Before that time Ukrainia was subjugated by Poland when that country was in its prime. It fell under the Polish sway in consequence of the dismemberment of the Ruthenian Cossack Republic in the seventeenth century. The sad history of the people further tells of the earlier conquering of the people of the Tartars.

Of the 40,000,000 of Ukrainians, about 4,000,000 live in Eastern Galicia and 500,000 in Upper Hungary, and more than 350,000,000 inhabit the fertile lands of Southern Russia, stretching from both banks of the Dnieper to the Don and the Black Sea. In language they are related to the other Slavonic people and the Ruthenian language stands in about the same relation to Russian and Polish as Italian to French and Spanish.

Subject to the yoke of alien nations, the Ukrainian people have retained their language and literature at great sacrifice and are still the possessors of a remarkably rich and varied folklore. They are also famous for their songs. Of an average height of 6 feet and of excellent physique, their soldiers are recognized as the best in Russia, and some of the picked regiments in Austria-Hungary are formed exclusively of Ruthenian recruits.

TRAMPS 1,750 MILES WITH BURROS AS PALS

Sixty-Year-Old Prospector Wants Renewal of Life.

San Francisco, Oct. 11.—Harry H. Cloud, sixty years "young," with his camping outfit, has walked 1,750 miles across burning desert and rugged mountain to get a "start in life."

And "Mirandy" Cloud has established the long-distance walkers' record for babies of ten months. "Miranda" is one of the Cloud's burros.

Cloud, who abandoned his mining "prospect" thirty miles from Prescott, Ariz., spread his blankets in the shadow of the Tower of Jewels, outside the Exposition grounds.

The glitter and glare of the Exposition has never had a more colorful contrast that this picture of sturdy, sun-bronzed age in top boots and khaki. The "tenderfeet" of the city stood amazed.

Traffic piled up on Market street as the strange caravan from the desert plodded down the great business artery. Crowds followed. Men cheered. Babies cooed in glee.

"Sell me the baby burro?" said Miss Louise Burton.

"Won't part 'er from 'er mother," replied Cloud.

"I'll buy them both," said Miss Burton's sister, Mabel. "How much?"

"Ten thousand dollars," answered Harry.

"Oh!" said the girls. Then they gasped again.

"Well, these 'ere burros are my only pals," said Cloud. Would you value a friend less? I'm startin' after a fortune. I'll need it when I get old. An' I have got to have friends to help get it. If I have the ten thousand I won't need burros for friends. That's proved philosophy. Get 'up there Jinnie!"

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I have an important confidential message for you. It will come in a plain envelope. How to conquer the liquor habit in 3 days and make home happy. Wonderful, safe, lasting, reliable, inexpensive method, guaranteed. Write to Edw. J. Woods, N-400, Station E, New York, N. Y. Show this to others.

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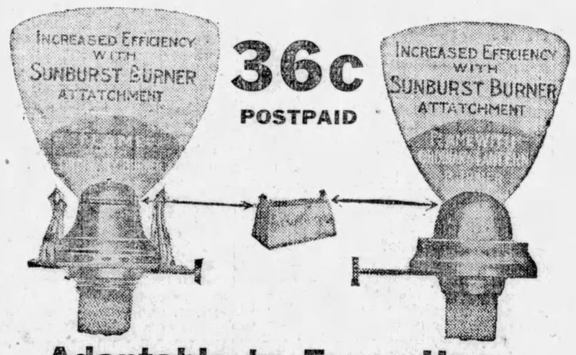
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36c POSTPAID

TO FIX INDEMNITY FOR ARABIC LOSS

Reparation for American Lives Snuffed Out to Follow Sub Disavowal.

Washington, Oct. 6.—Fixing of indemnity for the loss of American lives at the time of the sinking of the Arabic will be considered orally at a conference, at a date yet to be determined, between Secretary Lansing and Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador.

That is the next step to be taken up following Germany's disavowal of responsibility for the sinking of the Arabic, made Tuesday afternoon, by the German envoy, with accompanying assurances that the possibility of another such an incident had been precluded through instructions to submarine commanders.

The disavowal, and promise of reparation for the loss of American lives was taken to forecast an early adjustment of the Lusitania case and other features of the submarine dispute, and of inserting against any new aggravation of the situation as well.

Optimism over the outlook for complete settlement was even more pronounced in German quarters here. It was pointed out that Ambassador Bernstorff had full authority from his government to act for it in the negotiations, and that his determination for an applicable adjustment had been amply demonstrated by the wide concessions made in the case of the Arabic.

The crisis in the relations between the United States and Germany growing out of the submarine controversy, which came near the breaking point on at least two occasions, is regarded as having passed and all that now remains to the Arabic case is the fixing of the amount of indemnity.

The next feature of the issue to be taken up will be the Lusitania case. It has been held up until a settlement of the Arabic case had been reached. With the Arabic case disposed of, the way has now been paved for sending the American note to Great Britain on interference with neutral commerce. It is expected to go forward within a few days. Its dispatch has been delayed because President Wilson did not wish to complicate the situation with that growing out of the submarine controversy.

Disavowal by Germany and New U-Boat Policy

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6—Count von Bernstorff's letter to Secretary Lansing, dealing with the submarine question, follows:

"My Dear Mr. Secretary—Prompted by the desire to reach a satisfactory agreement with regard to the Arabic incident, my government has given me the following instructions:

"The orders issued by his majesty, the emperor, to the commanders of the German submarines—of which I notified you on a previous occasion—have been made so stringent that a recurrence of incidents similar to the Arabic case is considered out of the question. According to the report of Commander Schneider of the submarine that sunk the Arabic and his affidavit, as well as those of his men, Commander Schneider was convinced that the Arabic intended to ram the submarine.

"On the other hand, the imperial government does not doubt the good faith of the affidavit of the British officers of the Arabic, according to which the Arabic did not intend to ram the submarine. The attack of the submarine, therefore, was undertaken against the instructions issued to the commander. **The imperial government regrets and disavows this act and has notified Commander Schneider accordingly.**

"Under these circumstances, my government is prepared to pay any indemnity for the American lives which to its deep regret, have been lost on the Arabic. I am authorized to negotiate with you about the amount of this indemnity.

"I remain, my dear Mr. Lansing,

"Yours very sincerely,

"J. BERNSTORFF."

MORE WHITES IN ALASKA

Governor Strong, of Alaska, reports that the white population of the territory is estimated at 39,000, an increase of 3,000 over last year's estimate. The area is 590,884 square miles, and the density of population at the last federal census was one inhabitant to ten square miles of area.

YOUR HEART

Does it **Flutter, Palpitate or Skip Beats?** Have you **Shortness of Breath, Tenderness, Numbness or Pain in left side, Dizziness, Fainting Spells, Spots before eyes, Sudden Starting in sleep, Nervousness, Nightmare, Hungry or Weak Spells, Oppressed Feeling in chest, Choking Sensation in throat, Painful to lie on left side, Cold Hands or Feet, Difficult Breathing, Heart Dropsy, Swelling of feet or ankles, or Neuralgia around heart?** If you have one or more of the above symptoms, don't fail to use **Dr. Kinsman's Guaranteed Heart Tablets.** Not a secret medicine. It is said that one person out of every four has a weak heart. Three-fourths of these do not know it, and hundreds wrongfully treat themselves for the **Stomach, Lungs, Kidneys or Nerves.** Don't take any chances when **Dr. Kinsman's Heart Tablets** are within your reach. 1000 endorsements furnished.

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Any sufferer mailing this coupon, with their name and P. O. Address, to **Dr. F. G. Kinsman, Box 9980, Augusta, Maine,** will receive a box of Heart Tablets for trial by return mail, postpaid, free of charge. Delays are dangerous. Write at once—to-day.

SWOLLEN VEINS are promptly relieved with inexpensive home treatment. It removes the pain, swelling, tiredness and disease. Full particulars on receipt of stamp. **W. F. Young, P. D. F., 127 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.**

PRESIDENT WILSON AND FIANCEE ATTEND PHILADELPHIA GAME.

JOHN D. RUNS FOR LIFE AS MINE BLAST EXPLODES

Sunrise, Wyo., Oct. 8.—John D. Rockefeller, Jr., now knows how it feels to run a foot race with death. The millionaire, who is here inspecting the iron mines belonging to his Colorado Fuel & Iron Co., has insisted on going directly into the heart of the open face workings where a whole mountain is being blasted away.

He did not wait for the superintendent to accompany him. The dynamite men, not knowing visitors were approaching, lighted the fuses of nearly 50 heavy blasts. The New Yorker was almost into the pit when the miners, hiding in their bombproof shelters hundreds of yards away, saw him and shouted frantically for him to run.

Mr. Rockefeller, with his secretary and W. L. Mackenzie King at his heels, fled at top speed backwards across the steep mountainside.

He had barely reached a steam shovel car and crawled underneath between the trucks when the blasts began to go off in a series of furious detonations that shook the ground and filled the air with flying rocks as large as a man's head. The car was heavily bombarded for seven or eight minutes.

When the charges all had been exploded, Mr. Rockefeller sent for Supt. L. B. Wood and announced that he would put himself in Mr. Wood's hands for the rest of the day.

"This is a bit more dangerous than going about in Colorado coal mines," he said. "I'd better stick with someone who knows the signals for the blasting."

EARTHQUAKE ROCKS EUROPE

Disturbance Apparently in Central Part of Continent.

Stuttgart, Germany Oct. 11.—Via wireless to London—The seismometer at Stuttgart observatory has recorded strong earth vibrations for the last 24 hours. The disturbance apparently has been central in Europe.

Earth tremors were felt at Marienbad during the morning.

GREEK CABINET VOTES TO REMAIN STRICTLY NEUTRAL

Athens, Oct. 8.—Premier Zaimis and his neutrality cabinet have decided that the terms of the Serb-Greek alliance do not require the intervention of Greece in the war to defend Servia.

This decision, completely indorsing the position taken by King Constantine, was reached at an all-night session of the ministry, which will be presented to the chamber of deputies on Monday.

Before seeking any rest, Premier Zaimis went to the royal palace and laid the cabinet program before King Constantine, who is understood to have approved of it in full.

The cabinet program maintains that Greece must be absolutely neutral, but at the same time must keep its military forces in a state of preparedness.

As soon as the program is presented to parliament on Monday, a vote of confidence in the ministry will be moved. Supporters of the cabinet assert that the vote will be given, even if ex-Premier Venizelos' followers should oppose.

PHILADELPHIA LOSES TWO OF FIRST THREE

Boston Gets Edge on Opponents in World's Series.

Results of the first three games of the series for the world's championship in baseball, which began October 8, gave the Boston American league team the edge on the Philadelphia Nationals, the former winning two of the three contests.

The first game was won by Philadelphia, 3 to 1, the second by Boston, 2 to 1, and the third by Boston, 2 to 1. Alexander faced Boston with Shore in the first game. Mayer pitched for the Phillies against Foster in the second, and Alexander, the mainstay of the Phillies, met defeat at the hands of Leonard in the third contest. Summaries of the three games are as follows:

FIRST GAME.

	R.	H.	E.
Boston .....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—1	8	1	
Philadelphia ...0 0 0 1 0 0 0 2 *—3	5	1	

Batteries—Shore, Ruth and Cady; Alexander and Burns.

SECOND GAME.

	R.	H.	E.
Boston .....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—2	10	0	
Philadelphia ...0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—1	3	1	

Batteries—Foster and Thomas and Cady; Mayer and Burns.

THIRD GAME.

	R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia ...0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—1	3	0	
Boston .....0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1—2	6	1	

Batteries — Alexander and Burns; Leonard and Carrigan.

5,000,000 MORE WOMEN THAN MEN

This Disparity in the Sexes is Estimated for Europe After the War.

Before the war began women outnumbered men in almost all the fighting countries, though exact statistics are available for only a few, says the Chicago Journal. In the three principal combatant countries west of Russia the excess population of females was as follows:

United Kingdom	1,297,501
Germany	845,661
France	645,211
Total excess of females in three countries	2,788,373

War Increase Disparity.

The war has increased this disparity of the sexes to a frightful extent. Assuming that British figures of casualties refer to home forces alone, the United Kingdom has lost about 400,000 men. Prussia owns to the loss of more than 1,800,000 soldiers, besides those of her naval forces, and there has been a great deal of heavy fighting since her last casualty statement was published.

On this basis the whole German empire must have lost close to 3,000,000 men. French losses are not published, but they are certainly not less than 1,200,000 and more probably are fully 1,500,000.

On the face of the returns, therefore, these three countries have lost from 4,600,000 to 5,000,000 men. There are many duplications in the lists; men slightly wounded in the early months of the war have returned to the front and been wounded again. Men killed or mortally wounded seldom form more than one fourth of the total battle casualties though the use of high explosives and bayonets tend to increase this proportion.

Unfit to be Husbands.

On the other hand, the war probably is not more than half over, and millions of wounded men and prisoners have had their health or earning capacity lowered to the point which unfits them to become husbands and fathers.

It is not a wild guess to estimate that when the struggle is over these three countries will contain 5,000,000 more marriageable women than marriageable men. Not since the Thirty Years' War has any European nation faced such a problem as this.

How will that problem be met? Will there be a tacit recognition of polygamy? Will the state stand sponsor for children born out of wedlock—as on many less serious occasions? Or will there be assisted emigration of women from war-wasted Europe to countries like the United States, Canada and Australia, where there is always a surplus of men?

The Truth About Cancer

An entirely new book giving the most comprehensive explanation of Cancer and its successful treatment without the knife ever published is now offered for free distribution. Send for your copy today. Many persons say they have been cured by this treatment. Address O. A. Johnson, M. D., Suite 474, 1320 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.—Adv.

FRANCE GIVES STORM RELIEF

Contributes $500 to Help Louisiana Sufferers in Hurricane.

New Orleans, Oct. 8.—The French government, through Foreign Minister Delcasse, has authorized the French consul general here to contribute $500 for relief of storm sufferers in Louisiana. The cable authorizing the subscription contained the following message:

"Please convey to the people of Louisiana the sympathy of the Republic of France and assure them that it is our wish to aid them in this time of distress."

PRESIDENT LIKES TO COURT ALONE

Wilson Sends Guards Back to White House When He Calls on Fiancee.

Washington, Oct. 11.—Courting with a secret service guard is rather a bore—even for President Wilson. He made this plain last night when, in accordance with accepted custom for engaged couples, he spent the evening at the home of his fiancee, Mrs. Norman Galt. The President had been much in Mrs. Galt's company during the day, particularly in a flying auto trip to Baltimore for a visit to his brother there, and to attend church, but as this was public, he bowed to custom and permitted the guard.

When he reached the Galt home last evening, he finally insisted that he must be left alone, and Chief "Joe" Murphy and his assistants, who had rushed after him when he started, returned to the White House and stayed there until the President sent for an automobile to return home.

Neither the President nor his fiancee were making the least attempt to hide their happiness from the world. The worried look has completely disappeared from the face of the President and he is admittedly carrying his courtship with the ardor of youth.

He invited Mrs. Galt to be present today when he addresses the Daughters of the American Revolution at their aniversary celebration, and she will accompany him to Arlington on Wednesday when the cornerstone of the new amphitheatre there is to be laid.

Rumors that the wedding may take place within a very few days are widely circulated, but if that is the intention, the President and his fiancee are closely guarding the secret. The only word forthcoming is that given out at the executive offices which stated that the ceremony would be performed within 60 and not less than 30 days.

Mrs. Galt, however, is said to have most of her trousseau completed and the remaining articles easily could be secured either here or in New York in a hurry.

Although in all of her public appearances since the engagement was announced, Mrs. Galt has worn black, her intimate friends declared she has some wonderful gowns yet to be displayed. Her apparent partiality to the black, it is explained by her friends, is due to a desire not to make too sudden a change after having been in mourning for some years.

Among the congratulatory messages received are those from rulers of foreign countries. The first of these having come from the president of France. There are also messages from the South American presidents. It is understood one of the problems the President and his fiancee have confronting them is how to head off a threatened avalanche of wedding presents. In this connection, the intimation is given that an informal suggestion will be made that the President would prefer not to receive costly gifts and that this will be expected to at least head off many who plan gifts for political effect.

The President and Mrs. Norman Galt today began making preliminary arrangements for their wedding. The President and Mrs. Galt are not discussing their detailed plans even with their immediate friends and relatives.

A wedding trip is considered but the place has not been revealed and may be kept secret for a time. The presidential yacht Mayflower may be used.

Reports that the couple might go to the San Diego or San Francisco exposition apparently were dispelled today, when the President replying to an invitation from school children in San Diego asking him to visit the exposition wrote that he sees no possibility of visiting the Pacific coast at present.

The President went on a short shopping trip this morning and bought a traveling case. Congratulations from all parts of the world continued to arrive at the White House. One cablegram came from President Estrada Cabrera, of Guatemala. The President is answering personally the messages.

Despite reports that the wedding might be held soon, it was said today in very well informed quarters that the plans still were for a wedding early in December. It is still the plan to have the ceremony in Mrs. Galt's home here.

GREEK STEAMER IS TORPEDOED

Paris, Oct. 11.—The Greek steamer Dimitrious, owned in Andros, was torpedoed October 6 by an Austrian submarine, southeast of Sicily, according to a communication from the British legation to the Havas correspondent at Athens. The crew was saved by a French oil steamer.

The loss of the Dimitrious was announced in London yesterday, but no details were given as to her fate or how she was sunk.

SERBIANS LIVE LONG

Serbia is the country of centenarians. One man in every 2,260 has seen 100 years, and, in all, Serbia boasts 575 men of 100 years or over. Ireland ranks next with one centenarian in every 8,130 of the population, or 578 in all. Out of every 48,000 Spaniards one is a centenarian. Norway numbers twenty-three, or one in about 96,000. England, Scotland and Wales rank next with 192, or one in about 177,000. France has 213 centenarians, or one in 180,750. Sweden ran seventh with 20 only, or one in 250,000. Germany has 78, or one in 702,000.

Investigation in Germany has shown that the partridge eats the seeds of many noxious weeds and insects destructive to plant life, therefore deserves protection.

THE LATEST MARKETS

Toledo, Oct. 11.—The wheat market trend was upward this morning. Futures were 2¼c higher on the opening. Cash was up 2c, opening at $1.14. Liverpool was a half to 2 pence higher. The domestic map showed cloudy weather. On the opening the commission houses showed up with buying orders, but small spring wheat receipts and good demand from abroad were construed as factors in the light offerings here.

TOLEDO.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close Oct. 11.	Close Oct. 9.
Wheat—					
Cash	1.14	1.15	1.14	1.14¾	1.12
Dec.	1.16¼	1.17	1.16¼	1.16⅝	1.14
May	1.17¼	1.18	1.17¼	1.17⅝	1.15
Corn—					
Cash	....	....	....	65½	64½
Dec.	58⅞	59	58⅞	59	58¾
May	60⅝	61⅛	60⅝	61⅛	59¾
Oats—					
Cash	....	....	....	38¼	38
Dec.	40	40¼	40	40¼	39⅝
May	41¾	....	....	42	41⅝
Clover Seed—					
Oct.	12.50	....	....	12.60	12.60
Dec.	12.20	....	....	12.40	12.40
Mar.	12.25	....	....	12.40	12.40
Rye—No. 2—					
Cash	....	....	....	98	97
Alsike—					
Cash	....	....	....	10.25	10.30
Oct.	10.22½	....	....	10.25	10.30
Dec.	10.37½	....	....	10.40	10.45
Mar.	10.65	....	....	10.60	10.67½
Timothy—					
Prime	3.47½	3.47½	3.45	3.45	3.50
Oct.	3.45	....	....	3.45	3.47½
Feb.	3.50	....	....	3.52½	3.52½
Mar.	3.52½	....	....	3.55	3.51

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
Dec.	1.04	1.06⅝	1.04	1.05	1.02¼
May	1.05	1.06⅛	1.03	1.06¼	1.03
Corn—					
Dec.	57½	57⅞	57	57½	56⅝
May	58⅝	59⅝	58⅝	59⅝	58½
Oats—					
Dec.	36⅜	37⅜	36⅜	37⅜	36⅝
May	38⅛	39⅛	38⅝	39¼	38⅜

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					
Oct.	14.80	....	....	15.15	14.70
Jan.	17.50	....	....	17.75	17.47
Dec.	15.05	....	....	15.40	14.95
Lard—					
Oct.	9.30	....	....	9.37	9.27
Jan.	9.62	....	....	9.62	9.52
Ribs—					
Oct.	9.40	....	....	9.52	9.35
Jan.	9.57	....	....	9.60	9.47

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—					
Dec.	....	....	....	99¼	96⅝
May	....	....	....	1.02⅞	1.00⅝

DULUTH.

Wheat—					
Dec.	....	....	....	99¼	96⅛
May	....	....	....	1.02⅞	1.00⅝

TOLEDO PRODUCE

Butter, Eggs and Cheese

Butter—Fancy Elgin creamery, 1-lb. prints, 29½@30c; solid pack, 29@30¼c.

Process Butter—Per 20-lb. tubs, rolls and prints or in 10-lb. tubs, 25c; oleo, 18@22c.

Cheese—Choice Michigan, 16s; York state, 18½c; brick, 17c; limburger, 18@20c; block Swiss, 22c; domestic Swiss, 25c; imported, 28c.

Eggs—Fresh, candled, 28c; strictly fresh, 32c; storage, 25c.

Vegetables.

Beets—New, per bu., 55c.
Beans—New, wax, 10c lb.; green, 10c lb.
Home-grown Cabbage—85c bbl.
Carrots—60c bushel.
Celery—Michigan, 20@40c dozen.
Celery Cabbage—7c lb.
Cauliflower—$1.25@1.75.
Home-grown Cukes—50@60c dozen.
Lettuce—Leaf, 9c per pound; York state head, $1.00@2.00 crate.
Mushrooms—75c@$1.00 pound.
Onions—Per 100-lb. sacks, $2.25.
Spanish Onions—Per crate, $1.50.
Parsley—Home-grown, 15c dozen.
Pepper Mangoes—75c bu.
Potatoes—New, $2.00 per sack.
Radishes—Round, breakfast, 10c dozen; long, hothouse, 20c doz.
Salsify—Home-grown, 35c.
Tomatoes—Home-grown, per bu., $1.25.
Turnips—New, 90c per bu.
Summer Squash—Per doz., 40@50c.
Potatoes—Virginia sweets, $2.50.
Jersey Sweets—Extra fancy, $3.25@3.50.

Fruits.

Apples—Per bu., 50c@$1.00.
Crab Apples—Per bu., $1.00@1.50.
Bananas—Bunch, $1.25@2.00.
Grapefruit—$4.75@5.50.
California Valencias—$5.00@5.50.
Lemons—Choice, $3.00; Peaches—75c@$1.25.
Eastern Elberta Peaches—90c@$1.25.
Grapes—Cal. Malagas, $1.25@1.50 crate.
Cantaloupes—Cal. Turlocks, $2.75@3.00.
Limes—$1.00 per 100.
Lemons—California, $3.25@4.00.
Messina Lemons—$2.00@2.50 box.
Pears—75c@$1.25 bu.
Plums—75c@$1.25 bu.
Cranberries—$6.00@7.00 bbl.

Nuts.

Almonds, lb., 20c; filberts, 14c; Brazils, lb., 12c; pecans, lb., 18c; peanuts, No. 1 Jumbos, bag, 9c lb.

Miscellaneous.

California Figs—Package, 90c box.
Peanut Butter—11c lb.
Popcorn—Old, 4½c per lb.
Honey—White, 16@17c lb.; case, $4.00.
Navy Beans—$3.25@3.35.
Red Kidney Beans—$3.15@3.25 bu.
Chestnuts—25c lb.

Dressed Meats and Poultry.

Dressed Hogs—Light, 11c; heavy and rough, 10@10½c.
Calves—14@15c.
Fowls—Live, 14c.
Broilers—15c.
Turkeys—Alive, 17@18c.
Geese—Alive, 13@14c.
Ducks—Alive, 14@15c.
Yearling Lambs—12@13c; spring lambs, 14@16c; sheep, 7@10c.
Steer Beef—Good, 12@15c; light, 9c and up; cow beef, 7@10c.
Heifers—10@12c.
Bulls—8½@9½c.

Provisions.

Lard—11.
Fat Bacon—14c.
Lean Bacon—22c.
Wide Bacon—6 to 8 lbs., 16½c; 8 to 10 lbs., 15c; 11 to 12 lbs., 14½c.
Barrel Pork—Clear pork, $16.50; hams, sugar cured, 16½c; shoulders, 12c; luncheon hams, 15c.
Fresh pork sausage, 12c; bologna, 12c; frankforts, 14c; garlic sausage, 12c; outside dried beef, 15½c; inside, 25c; knuckles, 25c.

Fresh Fish.

Pickerel, No. 1, 12c; No. 2, 8c; saugers, No. 1, 7c; No. 2, 5c; mullet, 4c; blue pike, 5c; bullheads, dressed, round, 8c; herring, 8c; carp, 3c; whitefish, 12½c; gray bass, 3c; perch, 6c.

PRODUCERS' PRICES.

Hay (by the load in market place)—Loose, prime timothy, No. 1, $15.00; No. 2, $17.00 up.
Corn on market—Ear, 100 lbs., $1.20.
Oats—New, 40c.

Flour, Feed and Salt.

(Supplied by George T. Browning, 613 Monroe Street.)

Flour (retail price on market place)—Spring wheat, per bbl., $7.00; winter patents, $6.25@6.50 per bbl.; family flour, $6.00@6.25 per bbl.; 7.00 per bbl.; family flour, $6.25@6.50 per bbl.; graham flour, per cwt., $2.75@3.00.

Mill Feed (wholesale price, per ton)—Bran, $24.00@26.00; middlings, brown, $28.00@30.00; white middlings, $25.00@36.00; coarse meal, $1.85@2.00 per cwt.; chop feed, $31.00@33.00; old process meal, $30.00@40.00.

Hay—Bale, $17.00@20.00.

Cotton Seed—$33.00@35.00.

Straw (buying price)—Tight pressed, per ton, $6.00@7.00; loose, bale, 25c.

Corn—Shelled, bu., 95c@$1.00; ear corn, $1.45@1.30 per 100 lbs.; new, 50@55c.

Oats—40@45c.

Corn Meal—New, kiln-dried, 100 lbs., $2.00.

Salt—Michigan common, $1.35 per bbl.; Retsof packing, per ton, $8.00; 90c per bag; lump stock salt, $12.00 per ton.

Scratch Feed—100 pounds, $1.90@2.00; beef scrap, 100 lbs., $3.25@3.50; 60 per cent tankage, $2.85 per 100 lbs.

Hides.

Hides—No. 1, 15c; No. 2, 14c; bulls, 13c; green calf, No. 1, 16c; No. 2, 14½c; kip, 14c; No. 2 kip, 13c; cured hides, No. 1, 16c; No. 2, 15c; sheep pelts, $1.00@1.50; horse hides, $2.50@3.75.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, Oct. 11.—Hogs, receipts 18,000; strong; bulk, $8.25@8.75; light, $8.10@8.80; mixed, $7.95@8.90; heavy, $7.85@8.75; rough, $7.85@8.05; pigs, $5.25@7.60. Cattle, receipts 25,000; weak; native beef steers, $8.10@10.30; western steers, $6.60@8.75; cows and heifers, $3.00@8.40; calves, $7.75@11.75. Sheep, receipts, 20,000; weak; wethers, $7.50@8.60; lambs, $7.00@8.90.

Pittsburgh Live Stock.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 11.—Cattle, receipts 4,000; steady; top, $9.00. Hogs, receipts 6,000; higher; prime heavies, heavy mixed, mediums and heavy yorkers, $8.85@8.95; light yorkers, $8.25@9.50; pigs, $7.00@7.50; roughs, $5.50@7.50. Sheep and lambs, receipts 6,000; steady; top sheep, $6.25; top lambs, $9.25. Calves, receipts 500; steady; top, $12.00.

Buffalo Live Stock.

East Buffalo, Oct. 11. — Cattle, receipts, 5,400; fairly active, prime steers, $9.25@9.50; shipping, $8.25@9.00; butchers, $8.75@8.65; heifers, $5.75@8.00; cows, $3.25@7.00; bulls, $4.50@7.25; stockers and feeders, $5.75@7.75; stock heifers, $5.00@5.50; fresh cows and springers, $50.00@100.00. Veals, receipts, 1,200; slow and steady; $4.00@12.00. Hogs, receipts, 14,000; active; heavy and mixed, $9.00@9.10; yorkers, $8.50@9.00; pigs, $8.00@8.25; roughs, $7.50@7.75; stags, $5.00@6.25. Sheep and lambs, receipts, 10,000; active and steady; lambs, $5.00@9.25; yearlings, $4.50@7.50; wethers, $6.25@6.50; ewes, $3.00@6.00; sheep, $8.00@6.25.

Cotton.

New York, Oct. 11.—The cotton market opened steady today 1with March and May one point higher but other months 2 to 8 points lower as a result of easy cables and generall favorable weather over Sunday. The frost area seemed to be confined to a small section of the eastern belt and was expected to be followed by rising temperatures and cloudy weather. There was good buying on the call, partly for southern account and also by traders who were evidently replacing cotton sold at higher levels. This rallied January from 12.45c, the lowest price on the call, to 12.53c, and March from 12.70c to 12.77c.

By midday the buying had increased to such an extent that prices were advanced 26 to 28 points above the close of Saturday, which carried January up to 12.58c and March to 13.05c. It seemed to be the impression that cotton was going to strong hands. Many of the large uptown interests as well as Wall street and prominent local operators were absorbing cotton, influenced to a considerable extent by the strength of the stock market and persistent reports from all parts of the belt to the effect that spots had refused to follow the recent decline in futures. There were also numerous reports about low temperatures in the eastern belt last night, although this was partly offset by the forecast of warmer weather tomorrow.

Except for slight setbacks, which followed scattered realizing, the early afternoon market was very steady with most of the advance being sustained. January 12.58c; March, 13.05c, and May, 13.24c, or a net advance of 32 to 36 points from which levels the profit taking caused a reaction of about five or six points.

Spot cotton, steady; middling uplands, 12.50c. Sales, 1,700 bales.

Cotton futures closed steady; October, 12.27c; December, 12.60c; January, 12.75c; March, 13.00c; May, 13.16c.

MERCURY IS DESTROYER OF HOUSEHOLD PESTS

A scientific investigator of Europe has discovered a new method of destroying fungus disease and household pests by the use of mercury. In inclosed spaces the mercury is employed in the form of vapor. In other cases it is injected in metallic form directly into the circulating fluids of the plant. The growth of the plant is not only not disturbed, but is in most cases actually assisted.

SET OF DICKENS

Six Handsome Volumes of the Master Novelist's Best Work

$1.20

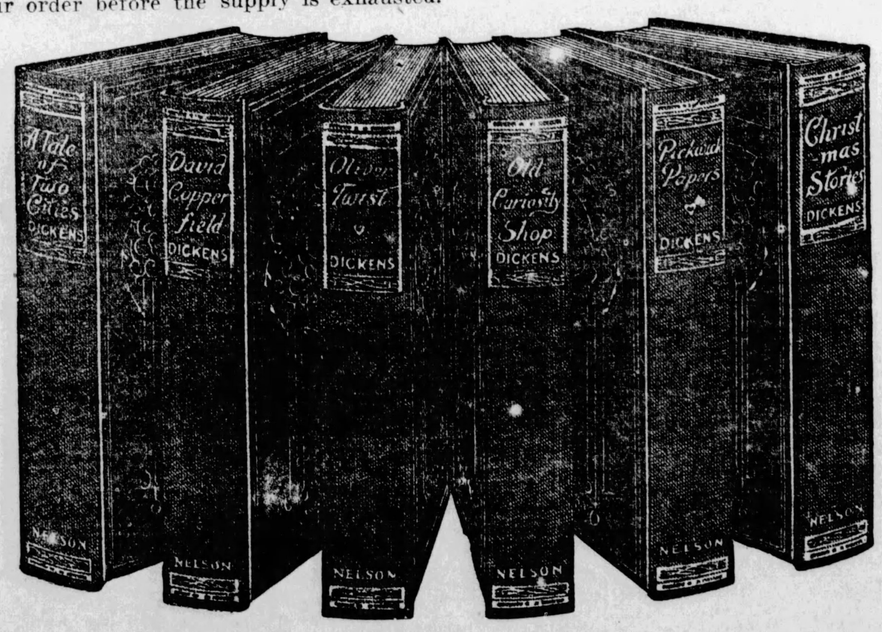
RECEIVERS PAY EXPRESS CHARGES WHICH ARE TRIFLING

Of course you want a set of Dickens in your home—the most wonderful books of their kind ever written. The Blade has secured a few more sets which it can sell to its readers at a big saving. This is a special value. Send your order before the supply is exhausted.

CHARLES DICKENS

You will love the works of the one man who knew human nature better than all other writers — the master of pathos, of smiles — the entertainer without equal — the teacher who surpasses them all.

This set includes "A Tale of Two Cities," "Oliver Twist," "David Copperfield," "Old Curiosity Shop," "Pickwick Papers," "Christmas Stories" — you want them. Your children need them.



Address Weekly Blade, Premium Dept., Toledo, Ohio

MY WORD! KING GEORGE TELLS ASQUITH HE'LL ABDICATE IF INCONCLUSIVE PEACE IS MADE

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—That King George of England threatened to abdicate if Premier Asquith consented to an inconclusive peace, is the assertion made in today's Sun, and attributed to a passenger just arrived from England in the liner New York. The story quotes King George as saying to the premier:

"If ever this war ends in an inconclusive and disgraceful peace, I shall abdicate the throne. I would never continue to occupy it or allow one of my children to occupy it if such an eternal disgrace and humiliation were to be inflicted on the British empire in this war; and for us an inconclusive peace means defeat."

Relief for Catarrh Sufferers Now FREE

You Can Now Treat This Trouble in Your Own Home and Get Relief at Once.

By the new method the nose and throat are treated by an effective local remedy applied directly to the afflicted membranes.

The Elixir, taken into the stomach, has a direct influence upon the mucous membranes of the body and cures the disease by removing the cause.

How the Remedy for Catarrh Was Discovered.

THIS terrible disease has raged unchecked for years simply because *symptoms* have been treated while the cause of the trouble has been left to circulate in the blood, and bring the disease back as fast as local treatments could relieve it.

C. E. Gauss, who experimented for years on a treatment for Catarrh, found that after perfecting a balm that relieved the nose and throat troubles quickly, he could not prevent the trouble beginning all over again.

On test cases, he could completely remove all signs of Catarrh from nose and throat, but in a few weeks they were back.

Careful experiments and investigations have shown that as the troubles were expelled from the nose and throat, the real cause of the disease was overlooked and in a short time the Catarrh would return stronger than ever. Mr. Gauss has gone way ahead of the ordinary methods of treatment and has provided a remedy that

Removes the Cause

and Immediately Gives Relief to the Nose and Throat

Reese Jones, of Scranton, Penn., says that after trying many other treatments, he used this new method and—"My nose is now entirely clear and free and I am not bothered by the disease any more. The New Combined Treatment is worth its weight in gold."

Temporary relief from catarrh may be obtained in other ways, but the New Combined Treatment must inevitably be accepted for *permanent* results.

Sarah J. Cape, Mount Pelia, Tenn., says, "I suffered the pains and distress of catarrh for thirteen years and needless to state, tried nearly every method. But by your new method I was *completely* cured and you cannot imagine the joy that has come over me."

Trial Treatment FREE

This new method is so important to the welfare of humanity, so vital to every person suffering from any form of catarrh, that the opportunity to actually *test* it and *prove* its results, will be gladly extended without one cent of cost.

A large trial treatment, with complete, minute directions, will be sent free to any catarrh-sufferer.

Send no money, take no risks, make no promises. Simply clip, sign and mail the coupon and the test package of the New Combined Treatment will be sent, fully prepaid, together with the valuable book on Catarrh.

Goes to the Root of

Stopped-up noses
Constant "frog-in-the-throat"
Nasal discharges
Hawking and spitting
Snoring at night
Bad breath
Frequent colds
Difficult breathing
Smothering sensation in dreams
Sudden fits of sneezing
Dry mucus in nose
and any of the other symptoms that indicate approaching or present catarrh

Send the Test Treatment FREE

C. E. GAUSS,
7490 Main Street, Marshall, Mich

If your New Combined Treatment will relieve my Catarrh and bring me health and good spirits again, I am willing to be shown. So, without cost or obligation to me, send, fully prepaid, the Treatment and Book.

Name .....

Address .....

WILSON FAVORS PREPARING FOR U. S. DEFENSE

Doesn't Believe in Making Ready for War, but Says Nation Must Command World's Respect.

Washington, Oct. 6.—President Wilson has outlined his attitude toward the national defense question to the new advisory board of the navy. He believed, he said, the whole nation was convinced that we ought to be prepared, not for war, but for defense, and very adequately prepared."

The President received the members of the board, headed by Thomas A. Edison, after their preliminary conference with Secretary Daniels and navy officials. The board later went with Secretary Daniels to the naval proving grounds at Indian Head, Md., on an inspection tour.

"There is very little that I can say to you," President Wilson said," except to give you a very cordial welcome and to express my very great pleasure in this association of laymen with the government.

Must Be Prepared.

"But I do want to say this: I think the whole nation is convinced that we ought to be prepared, not for war, but for defense, and very adequately prepared; and that the preparation for defense is not merely a technical matter, it is not a matter that the army and navy alone can take care of, but a matter in which we must have the co-operation of the best brains and knowledge of the country outside the official service of the government as well as inside.

"For my part, I feel that it is only in the spirit of a true democracy that we get together to lend such voluntary aid, the sort of aid that comes from interest, from a knowledge of the varied circumstances that are involved in handling a nation.

A Very Serious Purpose.

"I want you to feel, those of you who are coming to the assistance of the professional officers of the government, that we have a very serious purpose, that we have not asked you to associate yourselves with us except for a very definite and practical purpose, to get you to give us your best independent thought as to how we ought to make ready for any duty that may fall upon the nation.

"I do not have to expound it to you—you know as well as I do the spirit of America. The spirit of America is one of peace, but one of independence. It is a spirit that is profoundly concerned with peace, because it can express itself best only in peace. It is the spirit of peace and good will and of human freedom; but it is also the spirit of a nation that is self-conscious, that knows and loves its mission in the world, and that knows that it must command the respect of the world.

Working to Safeguard.

"So it seems to me that we are not working as those who would change anything in America, but only as those who would safeguard everything in America. I know that you will enter into conference with the officers of the navy in that spirit and with that feeling, and it makes me proud, gentlemen, that the busy men of America, the men who stand at the front of their professions, should be willing in this way to associate themselves voluntarily with the government in the task in which it needs all sorts of expert and serious advice. Nothing ought to be done in this by any single group of persons—everything ought to be done by all of us united together—and I welcome this association in the most serious and grateful spirit."

The President was applauded warmly by his hearers. Secretary Daniels then introduced each member of the board to the President and he shook hands with them all.

The trip to Indian Head was made on the presidential yacht Mayflower, members of Secretary Daniels' advisory council of department officials accompanying the invention board.

ASKS ARMY OF 800,000 MEN

Garrison Completes Proposed Plan for Strengthening National Forces.

Washington, Oct. 9.—Secretary of War Garrison has completed his proposed program for the strengthening of the army and submitted it to President Wilson for preliminary consideration. The program calls for the following military establishment:

A standing army of 120,000 men.

A trained reserve army eventually of 300,000 men.

A continental or "irregular" volunteer army of 200,000 trained in a six months' instruction course.

A reorganized national guard of 150,000 under federal supervision and pay.

The doubling of the field artillery and ammunition equipment and an expenditure of more than $1,000,000 on aeroplanes.

The nation now supports an army of 90,000 men at a cost of $100,000,000 a year. Under the Garrison plan it is estimated that the country always could have at its disposal nearly 800,000 trained men at an expense of less than $300,000,000 a year.

Wants No Delay.

Mr. Garrison feels strongly the necessity of placing the nation as expeditiously as possible in a state of adequate preparedness against war, and indications are not lacking that he will not be willing to be held responsible for any substantial weakening of the program.

The proposal to double the size of the standing army was rejected by Secretary Garrison for the reason that it would take several years to train a sufficient number of officers to command so large a force. It is held that it would be folly to double the strength of the standing army without adopting as a prerequisite measure the enlargement of the West Point Military Academy at least 100 per cent.

To Enlarge West Point.

Congress in any event will be asked to increase the capacity of West Point to turn out officers commensurately with the increase in the army. In addition it is proposed that the graduates of the higher class of private military schools be given probationary commissions in the regular army.

DEMANDS SAFETY FOR SHIPS' LISTS

Passengers and Crew Must Be Spared Even With Contraband, Says U. S.

Washington, Oct. 12.—The United States, in a note dispatched today to Germany, to be presented by Ambassador Gerard on the case of the American ship William P. Frye, asks that if it is found necessary to destroy American ships carrying absolute contraband, passengers and crew be removed to safer place than small boats.

The American government accepts the German suggestion in reply to the American proposal concerning a commission to fix damages for the Frye, agreeing to dispense with the umpire and leave the case to two experts, one from each country.

In agreeing to submit to arbitration the interpretation of the treaty of 1828 to determine whether it gives Germany the right to destroy American shipping, or to stop contraband traffic, the American government holds that not only must warning be given and passengers and crew saved, but that small boats are not considered a "place of safety" within the meaning of international law. The United States has not insisted upon this heretofore with reference to Americans traveling on ships under a belligerent flag.

Germany already has given the assurance that American vessels carrying conditional contraband will not be molested under any circumstances, but according to recent declarations by Germany, in retaliation for British declarations of contraband, practically everything that hitherto was conditional contraband is now considered absolute contraband.

OCEAN FREIGHT RATES SOAR HIGH

Eight Times Normal Prices Asked Here on Grain Shipments Abroad.

Philadelphia, Oct. 11.—Never before in the history of shipping at this port have ocean freight rates been quoted as high as they were yesterday. Thirty-eight cents a bushel was paid for grain booked by regular line steamships. This is about eight times the normal peace price which is around 5 cents a bushel. Shipping men believe that the prices are to go even higher. In fact, 40 cents a bushel has been paid for some odd lots booked in New York. Brokers said yesterday that the current price today probably would be between 20 and 21 cents.

This is almost double the price paid a month ago, which was around 21 cents. According to shipping men this sudden rise in price is not due especially to any rapid decrease in the supply of available tonnage, but to a new development in the Balkan situation and failure to open up the vast Russian grain territory.

Lay Increase to Balkans.

Since early in the year grain brokers in England and France have been hoping against hope that the Dardanelles would be forced and millions of bushels of grain that is now tied up would be released for consumption. The failure to do this and the recent turn in the Balkan situation has caused a flurry among the foreign grain brokers.

Depending upon Russian grain, foreign brokers have only kept a small surplus of grain in stock and have been buying only according to their immediate demand. With the prospect of more transports having to be sent to the Dardanelles and heavy demands for supplies, with no prospects of getting the expected Russian grain, shippers are scrambling to get more cargo space.

Can't Handle Offerings.

More grain is now being offered than can be handled, and this apparent scarcity of cargo space caused by this sudden demand has made shippers nervous. The probability of more vessels being commandeered by the British admiralty for transports and supply ships, to be used between England and the Dardanelles, thus lessening the supply of tonnage, has also been a factor in causing the new high level in ocean freights.

Each vessel requisitioned by the foreign government means an advance in the ocean freight rates. Shipowners who have full cargo boats to charter are holding out for higher prices, and virtually each charter reported shows an advanced rate.

Won't Book Far Ahead.

It is also stated in shipping circles that fully 50 per cent of the cargo space on every vessel leaving the Atlantic coast is being utilized by the British, French and Russian governments for the transportation of grain. In consequence of this, private shippers and brokers are having difficulty in getting cargo space, even though they are willing to pay the present high prices. Most agents are refusing to book ahead further than the middle of November.

Although coal rates are advancing and have been since the beginning of the war, they have been displaced by grain. There has also been almost equal advances in prices charged for flour, cotton, oil and other general cargo.

GERMANS USE NEW KIND OF GAS IN CHAMPAGNE

Paris, Oct. 7.—A new kind of gas apparently is being used by the Germans in the fighting in the Champagne. Details regarding its effects were given Dr. Lucien Dumont by sufferers he was called to attend in Paris hospitals. According to the written statements of three men who fought respectively at Souain, Suippes and Moranvillers, they were surrounded for a few seconds by clouds of deep green gas of a rather pleasant odor. These men asserted that soldiers who wore no masks soon were suffocated, while those with masks lost consciousness for varying periods.

Upon regaining consciousness at field dressing stations, they said, they suffered convulsive seizures resembling epileptic fits.

Upon their arrival at the Paris hospital they were found to have an extremely weak pulse and to be suffering from general prostration, but showed none of the symptoms hitherto associated with gas poison. It is believed here that prussic acid is used as the basis of the new gas.

U. S. Ambassador is Helping Armenians

HENRY MORGENTHAU

Paris, Oct. 12.—According to dispatches from Turkey, Henry M. Morgenthau, American ambassador to the Porte, is busily engaged in rendering aid to the Armenians, who have been victims of the Turkish atrocities.

Many Armenians are fleeing from their homes, it is said, and Ambassador Morgenthau is supplying them with money to seek refuge elsewhere. He has just received $100,000 for this work, cabled by the Armenian atrocities committee in the United States. This money will be distributed at Konitsa, Afana, Tarsus and Durfa and, through the American consul at Aleppo.

JAPANESE GOLD FOR OUR COTTON

Drainage of Yellow Metal Due to Demoralization of Exchange Rate.

Tokio, Sept. 10.—(By mail.)—Japanese gold, in the form of coin, is being shipped to the United States in considerable quantities to pay for the cotton bought in that country. The export of gold from January 1 to August 20 was 34,750,000 yen ($17,365,000), while in the corresponding period of last year it was 22,548,000 yen. The balance in favor of export so far this year was 30,817,000 yen.

The cause of the drainage of gold in the face of a heavy increase of exports is attributed to the demoralization of the exchange rate between England and America. In ordinary times the balance of Japanese-American trade, especially the payment for the American cotton imported here, would have been settled in London, where the Japanese specie is reserved, but the present exchange relations between England and the United States have rendered such means of clearance inconvenient as well as unprofitable for the merchants in the United States.

The cotton bought in the United States for Japan has been financed largely by other houses than Japanese. The gold paid for the cotton shipped here has been paid to foreign institutions in Japan, which have shipped the gold as bullion to New York.

Although the amount of the gold reserve, which stood at 128,000,000 yen at the end of 1914, now shows a decrease of 18,000,000 yen and stands at 110,000,000, the amount of gold kept abroad, mostly in London, which was 213,000,000 yen at the end of 1914, and is now seen to have increased by 97,000,000, bringing up the total of gold kept abroad to 310,000,000.

CHICAGO AWAKES SANS HEADACHE

Io "Morning After" Follows Windy City's First Dry Sunday in 43 Years.

Chicago, Oct. 11.—Chicago awoke today without a headache, following its first dry Sunday in 43 years. Twenty thousand saloon employes went back to work today, fortified for the week's work by their day off. Of the total of 7,152 saloons and cafes in the city, only 28 violations of Mayor Thompson's Sunday closing order had been reported to the police today.

Most of the violations were of a minor character, only one saloonkeeper being arrested. Saloons in the suburban districts, where the state closing law was not enforced, received an unusually brisk trade from automobile parties.

There were only 16 arrests made for drunkenness yesterday, and 47 on Saturday, as compared with an average of 243 for the two days during several months past.

A study of the police records today showed there were no suicides, against the usual two or three; there were no murders added to the city's average of 106 per month.

Chief Healey spent yesterday in an automobile, making a tour about the city, personally investigating hundreds of saloons.

WILSON URGES LINEUP IN U. S.

Suggests Hazing of Those Who Emphasize Use of the Hyphen.

Washington, Oct. 12. — "America first."

President Wilson launched this slogan Monday afternoon in a speech at the twenty-fifth anniversary meeting of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

He declared himself in favor of ostracising through public opinion those who use the might of the United States to aid the aims of another country.

Mrs. Norman Galt, the president's fiancee, was present, and blushed when he said after calling on the women to help preserve American neutrality:

"You see, I have only recently come under the influence to which I am now appealing."

In the political conditions which are near at hand he said he looked to see every man called upon to state just where he stands.

"Is it America first, or is it not?" he asked.

"I am in a hurry for an opportunity to have this lineup," he said. "Let those who are for America first and all the time be placed on one side and those for anyone else be placed on the other side."

He predicted that in the very near future it would be necessary in a political campaign to challenge the loyalty and patriotism of men running for office.

"We constantly discipline our fellow citizens by having an opinion about them," he said. "That is the sort of discipline we ought now to administer to everybody who is not to the very core of his heart an American. Just have an opinion about him and let him experience the atmospheric effects of that opinion.

Praise for the Women.

"I know of no body of persons comparable to a body of ladies for creating an atmosphere of opinion. I have myself in part yielded to the influence of that atmosphere, for it took me a long time to observe how I was going to vote in New Jersey.

"I am not deceived as to the balance of opinion among the foreign-born citizens of the United States, but I am in a hurry to have an opportunity to have a line-up and get the men who are thinking first of other countries stand on one side—biblically it should be the left — and all those who are for America first, last and all the time, on the other side.

"There is too general an impression, I fear, that very large numbers of our fellow citizens born in other lands have not entertained with sufficient intensity and affection the American ideal; but their numbers are not large. Those who would seek to represent them are very vocal, but they are not very influential.

Most Citizens Meet Test.

"Some of the best stuff in America is in the men who are naturalized citizens of the United States. I would not be afraid, upon the test of 'America first,' to take a census of all of the foreign-born citizens of the United States, for I know that the vast majority of them came here because they believed in America.

"They can say that they have bought this privilege with a great price. They have left their homes; they have left their kindred, they have broken all the nearest and dearest ties of human life in order to come to a new land, take a new rootage, begin a new life, and so by self-sacrifice express their confidence in a new principle.

"We should keep out of the European quarrel. America has promised the world to pursue a course grounded on justice. We are not trying to keep out of trouble; we are trying to maintain the foundations upon which peace must be built. America must preserve the cause of humanity.

Neutrality Negative Word.

"Neutrality is a negative word. It is a word that does not express what America ought to feel. America has a heart, and that heart throbs with all sorts of intense sympathies, but America has schooled its heart to love the things that America believes in and it ought to devote itself only to the things that America believes in, and, believing that America stands apart in its ideals, it ought not to allow itself to be drawn, so far as its heart is concerned, into anybody's quarrel.

"Peace can be rebuilt only upon the ancient and accepted principles of international law; only upon those things which remind nations of their duties to each other and deeper than that, of their duties to mankind and to humanity.

"America has a great cause which is not confined to the American continent. I do not mean a judgment upon any nation or upon any policy, for my object here this afternoon is not to sit in judgment upon anybody but ourselves and to challenge you to assist all of us who are trying to make America conscious of nothing so much as her own principles and her own duty.

"There is a very great thrill to be had from the memories of the American revolution, but the American revolution was a beginning, not a consummation; and the duty laid upon us by that beginning is the duty of bringing the things then begun to a noble triumph of completion.

"For it seems to me that the peculiarity of patriotism in America is that it is not a mere sentiment. It is an active principle of conduct. It is something that was born into the world, not to please it, but to regenerate it. It is something that was born into the world to replace systems that had preceded it and to bring men out upon a new plane of privilege.

Liberty and Hope.

"From generation to generation strangers have had to be indoctrinated with the principles of the American family, and the wonder and the beauty of it all has been that the infection has been so generously easy. For the principles of liberty are united with the principles of hope.

"Every individual, as well as every nation, wishes to realize the best thing that is in him, the best thing that can be conceived out of the materials of which his spirit is constructed. It has happened in a way that I think fascinates the imagination that we have not only been augmented by addition from outside, but that we have been greatly stimulated by those additions."

MILLIONAIRE MINER DEAD

Denver, Oct. 11.—Dennis Sullivan, aged 78, millionaire mining man and banker, is dead. He came to Colorado from New York in 1866. Practically penniless then, Sullivan amassed a fortune estimated at $5,000,000.

25,000 CHICAGO "DRYS" PARADE

Great Procession Celebrates Closing of Sunday Saloons in Windy City.

Chicago, Oct. 9.—Women and girls clad in gauzy costumes, undismayed by frigid lake winds; men in ministerial garb, boys in uniforms, police and group organizations of men, women, boys and girls, estimated at 25,000 persons, flocked from all parts of the city to the formation points for the dry parade along Michigan avenue at noon today.

Behind the nine brass bands and throngs afoot followed 100 floats symbolical of the defeat of "King Rum" in Chicago, and five times as many automobiles conveying "dry" enthusiasts.

Four Hundred Ministers Lead.

At the head of the column marched 400 Methodist ministers, blowing a trumpet in imitation of the host that "marched on Jericho" and conquered that biblical city. Hanging from each trumpet was a banner that read:

"By faith the walls of Jericho were made to fall when the hosts blew blasts on their trumpets. By faith and these blasts will the walls of the evil city of Alcoholism fall down in Chicago."

Waving in the air above the heads of the marchers were myriads of banners inscribed with "dry" maxims. The spirit of the parade was expressed by the first one which read:

"The saloon defies the laws of God and man; it produces immorality, crime, disease and poverty. It must go."

Marchers Sing Sacred Songs.

Singing songs, folding their hands in prayer, shouting words of encouragement to each other, the paraders moved down the avenue. They were preceded by a platoon of police, headed by First Deputy Herman Schuettler and Major Bowder. Three septuagenarian ministers—Bishop Samuel Fallows, Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones and Dr. E. C. Miller—were the honorary marshals. They marched afoot at the head of the 400 trumpeters. Behind the preachers marched the Boy Scouts, 600 strong, headed by William B. Colt, their commander. Next came the men's organizations, numbering 10,000. Behind them were the women and girls afoot, in automobiles and on floats, most of them clad in thin white dresses, unmindful of the cold winds that swept the avenue.

Show Crusaders' Ardor.

They sang, shouted, waved their banners and arms and manifested the ardor of middle-age crusaders. Behind the women came the Catholic temperance organizations, headed by Rev. Frank McNamee. Twelve divisions, each including music, marshals, police guards, marching, riding and walking hosts of "drys," proceeded slowly down the avenue toward the loop.

Every parader wore a cockade hat, sash of white uniform, or carried a banner in red, white, blue and gold, the colors of the prohibitionists.

NEW CABINET IN POWER IN GREECE

Zaimis, Premier of Coalition Ministry, is Regarded as a Pro-Ally.

Athens, Oct. 7.—A coalition cabinet was formed today with Alexander Zaimis, governor of the National Bank of Greece, as premier and foreign minister, succeeding Eleutherios Venizelos.

M. Zaimis will serve as foreign minister as well as premier. The new cabinet is constituted as follows:

Premier and foreign minister, Alexander Zaimis; minister of the interior, M. Gounaris; minister of war, General Yanakitsas; minister of marine, Admiral P. Countouriotis; minister of finance, Stephen Dragoumis; minister of instruction, M. Theotokis, and minister of justice and communications, D. G. Rhallis.

All the members of the new cabinet were former ministers. M. Zaimis is regarded as pro-ally, but he is not a belligerent.

The new premier formerly headed the Greek cabinet. He was born in 1855 and from the autumn of 1906 until 1911 was governor of Crete, succeeding Prince George in that office at the mandate of the entente powers. Last March he was offered the premiership, but declined it and the office went to M. Gounaris.

The movement to form a nationalist cabinet was made at a conference between King Constantine and party leaders representing the various political factions. The absence of M. Venizelos from the new ministry means that the allies have lost one of their strongest supporters in the Greek government.

Despite the change of government, which many regard as a triumph for German influence in Athens, the entente have continued their war preparations on Greek soil.

TO RUSH COMPLETION OF C. HENRY FORTIFICATIONS

Washington, Oct. 12.—As a move toward better national defense, the work of improving the fortifications at Cape Henry on Chesapeake Bay will be rushed, according to Representative Swagar Shirley, of Kentucky, chairman of the fortifications committee.

Representative Shirley, who conferred with the President today, said that congress would be urged to appropriate money so that the work at Cape Henry could be finished within three years.

ARMY OF TIN SOLDIERS GROWING DESPITE WAR

No Falling Off in Toy Making in "Fairyland."

The Hague, Netherlands, Oct. 9.—Disquieting rumors have reached Dutch children to the effect that the famous toy-making town of Nuremberg in Bavaria may use the metal which it has been putting into millions of little tin soldiers for more real purposes of war. However true the report may be there is as yet no serious decimation in the ranks of the armies of the nursery floor. From toy dealers' reports, in fact the tin-soldier armies are increasing faster than any others in Europe.

Although before the war Dutch children were satisfied with an indiscriminate phalanx of red coats, German Hussars and Cossacks, the nursery now must be equipped uniformly with unbroken lines of soldiers, with the child's favorite always predominating in strength of men and guns. If there is any class in Holland that has entirely ignored the neutrality stand, it is the children, who, in the toy shops exhibit their preferences. The toy shops exhibit their preferences. The toy dealer has more than ever become a diplomat.

In Rotterdam it is very noticeable that the toy shop generally displays German soldiers, while in Amsterdam, it is the French and British which are shown. In the matter of naval toys the children also have marked preferences, with Rotterdam windows displaying the German colors on dreadnaughts and torpedo boats, while Amsterdam windows cater to the sentiment there by giving the Franco-British allies the better show.

ARMENIAN MASSACRES RENEWED BY THE TURKS

Morgenthau Reports Majority Has Been Slain.

Washington, Oct. 12.—Armenian massacres in Asiatic Turkey have been renewed with vigor since Bulgaria's entrance into the war as Turkey's ally.

This information reached the state department today from Ambassador Morgenthau, who stated that the majority of the Armenians in Asiatic Turkey had been killed.

Although representations were made by this government some time ago, warning Turkey that further atrocities against the Armenians would alienate the sympathies of the American people, no answer has been received.

TERMS OF GERMAN-BULGARIAN AGREEMENT AS HEARD IN PARIS

Paris, Oct. 7.—According to copies of semi-official Bulgarian papers received here today, these are the terms of the pact between Germany and the Sofia government:

1. Bulgaria is to lend Germany its railroad lines for the transportation of troops and supplies.

2. Bulgaria will attack Servia with all the forces available.

3. Germany will simultaneously attack Serbia from the north with an army of 300,000 men.

4. Bulgaria will receive all of Macedonia.

5. Bulgaria will be permitted after the war to make any demands it wishes upon Greece.

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$50 weekly, evenings at home; no experience; no canvassing. Everything furnished. Don't worry about capital. Start at once. Boyd H. Brown, Dept. M-26, Omaha, Neb.

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15 ways women are making money in spare time without interfering with household duties. Written by the women themselves; 10c. F. Guerin, 5436 Ellsworth ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Women to sell ladies' garments direct to wearer at real factory prices; no investment; big commission. Peoples Garment Mfg. Co., 716 Arch St., Philadelphia.

Wanted—Persons to color art pictures at home; easy work; no experience; good pay; sample free. Gleason Wheeler, Dept. 105, 337 Madison, Chicago.

HELP WANTED.

Thousands U. S. Government Jobs now open to men and women; $65 to $150 month; vacations; short hours; steady employment; pay sure; common education sufficient. Write immediately for free list of positions now obtainable. Franklin Institute, Dept. C-31, Rochester, N. Y.

Earn $500.00 annually furnishing commercial information; confidential; no canvassing. Write, "Cleo," Evansville, Ind.

$35 weekly collecting names and addresses. Send stamp, Chicago Acme Co., Dept. 34, Chicago, Ills.

AGENTS.

Every household on farm; in small town or suburbs where oil lamps are used, needs and will buy the wonderful Aladdin Mantle Lamp. Burns common coal oil (kerosene); gives a light five times as bright as electric. AWARDED GOLD MEDAL AT SAN FRANCISCO EXPOSITION. One farmer cleared over $500.00 in six weeks; hundreds with rigs earning $100.00 to $300.00 per month. No cash required. We furnish capital to reliable men. Write quick for wholesale prices, territory and sample lamp for free trial. MANTLE LAMP CO., 527 ALADDIN BLDG., CHICAGO, ILL.

Agents, men or woman—A real, honest to goodness, sells itself line; over 250 light weight, popular priced necessities. We pay 100% commission; $6 a day can be made at the start. No capital, no experience required. Enormous demand; sells fast; big repeaters. Valuable territory open, all or spare time. Elegant agents' outfit furnished free. Write today. Postal will do. American Products Co., 3460 American Bldg., Cincinnati, O.

Agents—Get particulars of the best self heating iron on the market. Low in price; absolutely practical. Three sales a day means $40 a week profit to you. Send postal TODAY. C. BROWN MFG. CO., 4715 Brown Bldg., CINCINNATI, O.

$100.00 per week can be made selling our enamel and other household ware direct from the factory to retail merchants. Liberal commissions. Arrangements can be made for weekly drawing accounts. Some territory now open. Give references. United States Steel Ware Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Men of ideas and inventive ability should write for new "Lists of Needed Inventions" patent buyers and "How to Get Your Patent and Your Money." Advice free. Randolph & Co., Patent Attorneys, Dept. 57, Wash., D. C.

We will pay you $75 per month to travel, collect names, advertise and distribute samples. Expenses advanced. Write today. Rider Co., Dept. 138, Coshocton, O.

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Free for six months—My special offer to introduce my magazine "INVESTMENT FOR PROFIT." It is worth $10 a copy to anyone who has been getting poorer while the rich richer. It demonstrates the REAL earning power of money, and shows how anyone, no matter how poor, CAN acquire riches. INVESTING FOR PROFIT is the only progressive financial journal published. It shows how $100 grows to $2,200. Write NOW and I'll send it six months free. H. L. Barber, 407-25 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

PATENTS.

Inventions wanted—Patents pay. Send sketches for free search. L. L. Sargent, 702-704 Ninth St., Washington, D. C.

SALESMAN WANTED.

Salesmen—Pocket side line; new live proposition; all merchants in towns of 100,000 and under want it. Pays $5 commission on each sale; no collecting; no risk to merchant. We take back unsold goods. Easiest, biggest paying sideline ever offered. Canfield Mfg. Co., 208 Sigel st., Chicago.

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Send description of your farm or ranch. We have cash buyers. Don't pay commission. Write National Real Estate Exchange Association, Dept. 33, Peru, Illinois.

Wanted—Good farm or unimproved land from owner. H. L. Downing, 135 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

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Farms in Virginia $15 acre and up. Easy payments. Mild climate; no long cold or hot spells. Social life, fertile soils good markets; high prices. On railroad, convenient to trains. Write for free magazine and other information. F. H. LaBaume, Agrl. Agt. Norfolk & Western Rwy., Room 208, Agt. & W. Bldg., Roanoke, Va.

Free government land. 250,000 acres in Arkansas open to homestead entry. Send 50c for revised township map of state and copy Homesteaders Guide Book. L. E. Moore, Little Rock, Ark.

FARM LANDS.

Small Missouri Farm—$5 cash and $5 monthly, no interest or taxes; highly productive land, close to 3 big markets; write for photographs and full information. Manager, B193, N. Y. Life Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

PHOTO PLAYS.

Write photoplays. Earn big money. Our book, "How to Write Photoplays," is free. Enterprise Co., TB-3348 Lowe ave., Chicago.

MOTION PICTURE PLAYS.

Write motion picture plays; $50 each. experience unnecessary. Details free to beginners. Producers League, 401, St. Louis.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

We want farmers' names and pay 25c cash each. Send dime for contract. G. Director, Grand Rapids, Mich.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

Dear Friends—I am poor sick boy in bed 15 years. Can you help me? I sell fine new watch by mail for $1. Please order. A. Morphew, Trade, Tenn.

NAMES WANTED.

We want farmers' name and pay 25c cash each. Send dime for contract. G. Sun, LeRoy, Mich.

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Sore gums, loose teeth, pyorrhea, Riggs disease, a guaranteed cure; tested thirty years. Medicine postpaid $1.50. Write for free book. Dr. C. M. Doss, D. D. S., Cooper, Texas.

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PATENTS.

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GOVernment positions are easy to get. My free booklet BX-1032 tells how. Write today—NOW. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

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We will pay you $120.00 to distribute religious literature and represent us in your community. 60 days' work. Man or woman. Experience not required. Spare time may be used. Universal Bible House, Dept. E, M., Philadelphia.

SENTENCE HUERTA MINISTER TO DIE

Granados, Former Mexican Cabinet Officer, Convicted of Treason.

Mexico City, Oct. 8.—Alberto Garcia Granados, former minister of the interior in the cabinet of General Huerta, has been convicted of treason and sentenced to death on the charge that he assisted in the overthrow of President Madero and the subsequent assassination of the president.

A sensation developed at the trial of Granados when he took the stand in his own defense and swore that his place in the Huerta cabinet had been forced upon him at a conference in the American embassy called by Henry Lane Wilson, then United States ambassador to Mexico, in which Huerta and representatives of the Felix Diaz and Mondragon faction participated.

"I accepted because I thought I could render useful service to my country," he continued, "but resigned when I learned that President Madero and Vice President Suarez had been assassinated. Huerta waited several months before accepting my resignation."

Despite Granados' plea, he was found guilty, the court holding that the evidence against him was conclusive and fixing the penalty at death, though the prosecutor said that imprisonment for two years would be satisfactory.

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Voile 1HW49 49c

1HW49—Another **"Standard"** leading value. Pretty, dressy waist, equal to the usual 79c. and 89c. qualities sold elsewhere. Daintily made of serviceable quality white **Voile,** and displays very tasteful trimming of shadow lace insertion and beautiful embroidery panels. The becoming "roll" collar is of embroidery and the closing is effected in front. *(Sizes 34 to 46 bust).* Our bargain price, **postpaid** in the U.S. **49c**

5HDD1 Never has a dress of this quality retailed at such a low price. The ever-popular, girlish sailor, made of good, serviceable **Cotton Serge** in black, navy or wine. Contrasting soutache trimming, sailor bow and an embroidered anchor on sleeve complete this becoming dress. Jaunty pocket in skirt. *(In junior and misses sizes 13 to 20 years, and 33 to 38-in. lengths).* Special **postpaid** in the U.S., **$1.00**

Honey Comb HS189 $1.89

2HDD 159 $1.59

Women's and Misses' **Cotton Serge Dress** $1.59

2HDD159—Remarkable bargain offer. Good **Cotton Serge** dress, smartly fashioned with pretty cretonne-pattern trimming in collar and cuffs. Buttons finish the correctly bloused bodice and head the fashionable scallops in skirt. Front and side closing. In black or navy blue. *(Women's sizes 34 to 46 bust; misses 14 to 18 years).* Our bargain price, **postpaid** in the U. S., **$1.59**

Stylish Triple-Tier Honeycomb Skirt $1.89

HS189—Extremely becoming, popular, triple-tier girdle skirt, splendidly tailored of black-and-white **Honeycomb Cloth.** Smartly braid bound flounces and button-trimmed front closing. Detachable belt. *(Sizes 22 to 30-in. waists and 37 to 43-in. lengths.)* Special $3.00 value, **postpaid** in the U. S. $1.89

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